



# Hammersmith & Fulham

Borough Profile 2018

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## 1 Location

Hammersmith and Fulham is one of the 13 inner London boroughs situated in the central western part of London on the transport routes between the City and Heathrow airport.

It is a long, narrow borough running north to south with a river border at its south and south-west side.

It is bordered by six London boroughs: Brent to the north; Kensington and Chelsea to the east; Wandsworth and Richmond-Upon-Thames to the south; and Ealing and Hounslow to the west.

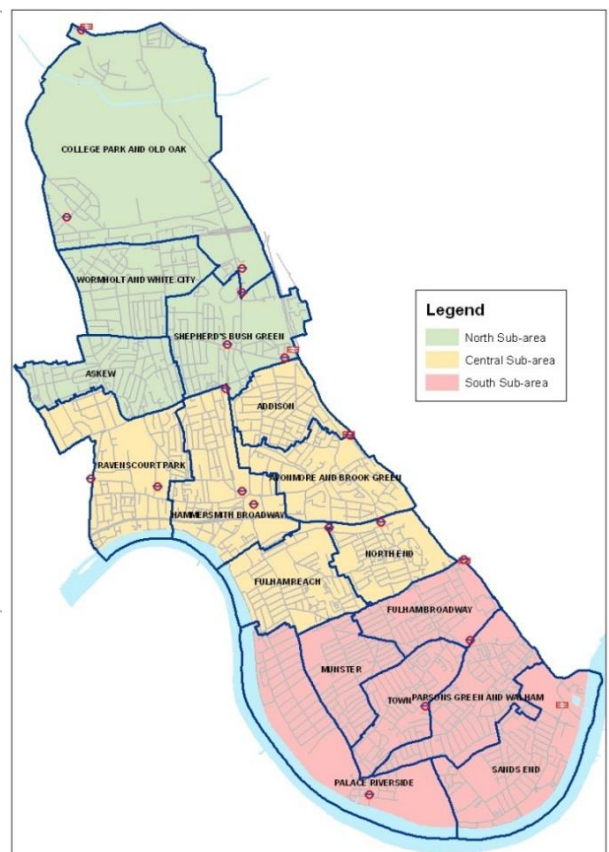
Excluding the City of London, it is the third smallest of the London boroughs in terms of area, covering 1,640 hectares.

**Figure 1 : Location context**

### LBHF and London boroughs



### Electoral wards in LBHF



Hammersmith and Fulham is made up of 16 electoral wards across the three sub areas; there are four wards in the North sub-area (College Park and Old Oak, Wormholt and White City, Shepherds Bush Green, Askew), six in the Central sub-area (Ravenscourt Park, Hammersmith Broadway, Addison, Avonmore and Brook Green, Fulham Reach, North End), and six in the South sub-area (Palace Riverside, Munster, Fulham Broadway, Town, Parsons Green and Walham, Sands End).

The wards range in size from 55 hectares (Addison ward) in the Central sub area, to 344 hectares (College and Old Oak) in the North sub area.

## 2 Demographic Composition

### 2.1 Population Trends and Density

The borough population was measured at 182,493 at the time of the 2011 Census and the current estimates for 2018 show that the H&F's population has risen to 185,004, an increase of 1.4%; this was the third lowest population growth in London.

The changes in population for local authorities in London between 2011 and 2018 ranged from growth of 21% in Tower Hamlets, to a growth of 1.2% in Kensington and Chelsea.

**Figure 2 : Population trends comparison, 2001-2018**

Area	2001	2006	2011	2018
Hammersmith and Fulham	165,242	178,143	182,493	185,004
Inner London	2,765,975	3,025,516	3,231,900	3,596,193
Outer London	4,406,061	4,676,087	4,942,100	5,384,681

Source: ONS Censuses and GLA (long-term trend) projections

The main component of population increase in the borough has been natural change, the excess of births over deaths. The births outnumber deaths by 2,500 to 900 in Hammersmith and Fulham, producing a net gain of 1,600 each year since 2011.

In the last five years the borough has started to gain through international migration; an average of 1,000 people each year, but has continued to lose residents through internal migration; between 2,500 and 3,700 each year.

The population is projected to continue rising but at a faster rate than between 2011 and 2018. The increase is projected as 9.1% in the period 2018-2031.

The largest percentage increases are projected to be in the population aged 75+ (40%), followed by the 65 to 74 group (24%), 55 to 64 (17%) and 16 to 24 (14%).

There are more females (51%) than males (49%) in the borough; this is slightly higher than the regional and national averages.

The top ten most densely populated local authorities in the country are all London boroughs. Population density is highest in Islington and Tower Hamlets, both at 157 persons per hectare, closely followed by Hackney (147pph) and Kensington and Chelsea (132pph).

Hammersmith and Fulham is the country's eighth most densely populated area, with a density of 113 people per hectare. It is twice as densely populated as London as a whole (57 people per hectare).

In general, the borough's Central and south sub areas are more densely populated than the North sub area, but densities vary greatly between individual wards (see Figure 3).

The most densely populated wards are Addison and Askew with density of 208 people per hectare and 187 people per hectare respectively, while College Park & Old Oak is the least densely populated ward (27 people per hectare).

**Figure 3 : Population and density by ward**

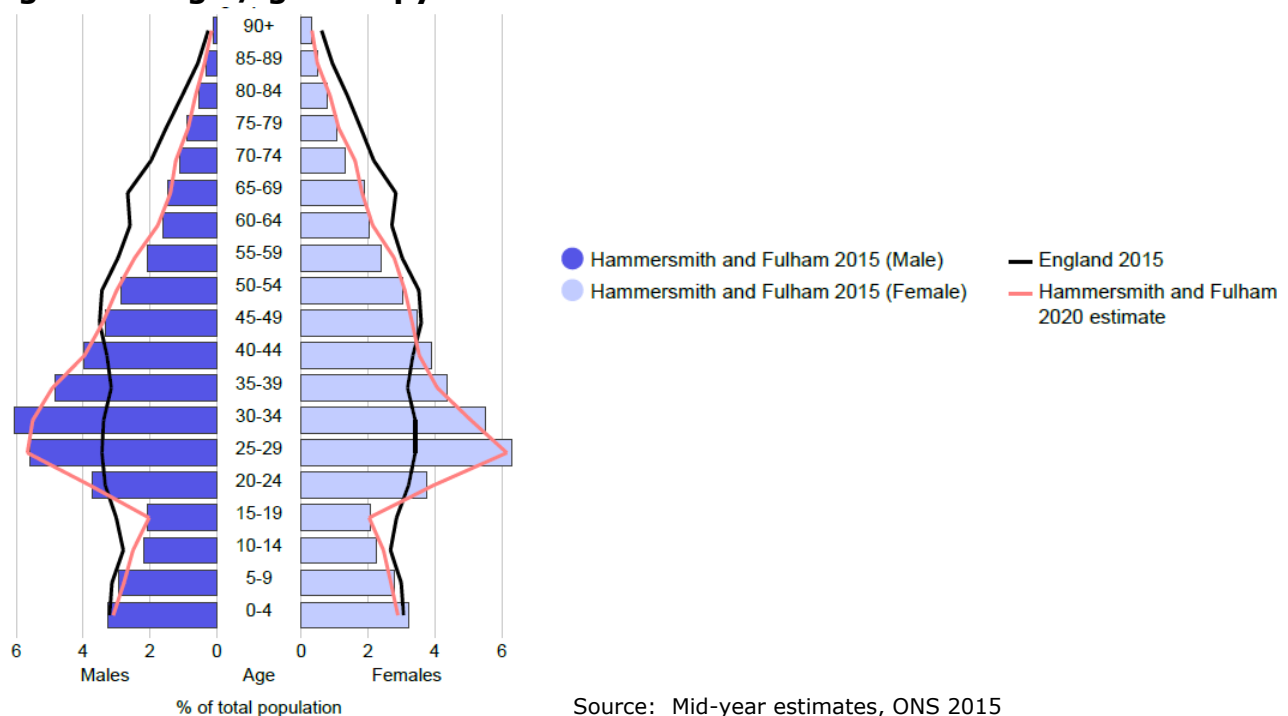
Area	Population (number)	Density per hectare	Density (Rank)
Addison	11,169	202.1	1
Askew	14,483	190.8	2
Avonmore and Brook Green	11,753	131.4	9
College Park and Old Oak	9,127	26.6	16
Fulham Broadway	11,745	176.0	3
Fulham Reach	11,516	139.9	8
Hammersmith Broadway	12,752	121.6	12
Munster	10,890	174.7	4
North End	11,097	173.9	5
Palace Riverside	7,326	64.4	15
Parsons Green and Walham	11,041	123.0	11
Ravenscourt Park	10,715	92.7	14
Sands End	14,197	124.4	10
Shepherd's Bush Green	11,924	111.7	13
Town	10,930	168.1	6
Wormholt and White City	13,386	148.1	7

Source: Ward housing led projections, GLA 2016

## 2.2 Age Profile

The age profile of Hammersmith and Fulham continues to be typical of a young, diverse and mobile urban population. There are fewer people near the retirement age and a corresponding lower level of younger children than in London and England.

Figure 4 shows a pyramid of five-year age groups by gender in Hammersmith and Fulham compared to the country as a whole.

**Figure 4 : Age / gender pyramid**

Source: Mid-year estimates, ONS 2015

The borough has a higher proportion of young adults aged 25-34 (23%) than London and the rest of the country (17% and 14% respectively).

Conversely, the proportion (19%) of children and predominantly dependent young population (0-17s) is lower than in London and the rest of the country.

Some 15% of the population is aged between 50 and 64, while 10% of the population is in their retirement age (65+) both of which are lower than the averages for London and the country as a whole.

**Figure 5 : Broad age groups by ward**

Area	Aged 0-15 (#)	Aged 0-15 (%)	Aged 16-64 (#)	Aged 16-64 (%)	Aged 65+ (#)	Aged 65+ (%)
Addison	1,749	15.7	8,408	75.3	1,009	9.0
Askew	3,013	20.8	10,111	69.8	1,359	9.4
Avonmore and Brook Green	1,512	12.9	8,626	73.4	1,619	13.8
College Park and Old Oak	1,981	21.7	6,313	69.2	835	9.1
Fulham Broadway	1,754	14.9	8,737	74.4	1,253	10.7
Fulham Reach	1,629	14.1	8,824	76.6	1,065	9.2
Hammersmith Broadway	2,039	16.0	9,293	72.9	1,418	11.1
Munster	2,024	18.6	7,753	71.2	1,106	10.2
North End	1,477	13.3	8,624	77.7	995	9.0
Palace Riverside	1,377	18.8	4,623	63.1	1,321	18.0
Parsons Green and Walham	2,534	23.0	7,160	64.8	1,348	12.2
Ravenscourt Park	1,880	17.5	7,513	70.1	1,324	12.4
Sands End	2,526	17.8	9,986	70.3	1,687	11.9
Shepherd's Bush Green	1,980	16.6	8,932	74.9	1,013	8.5
Town	2,024	18.5	8,019	73.4	891	8.2
Wormholt and White City	3,260	24.4	8,767	65.5	1,358	10.1

Source: Ward housing led projections, GLA 2016

At a ward level, the proportion of residents aged 0-15 ranges from 12.9% in Avonmore & Brook Green, to 24.4% in Wormholt & White City while the proportion of working age population (aged 16-64) ranges from 63.1% in Palace Riverside, to 77.7% in North End. Palace Riverside has the highest proportion of residents aged 65 or over in H&F at 18% compared to only 8.2% in North End ward.

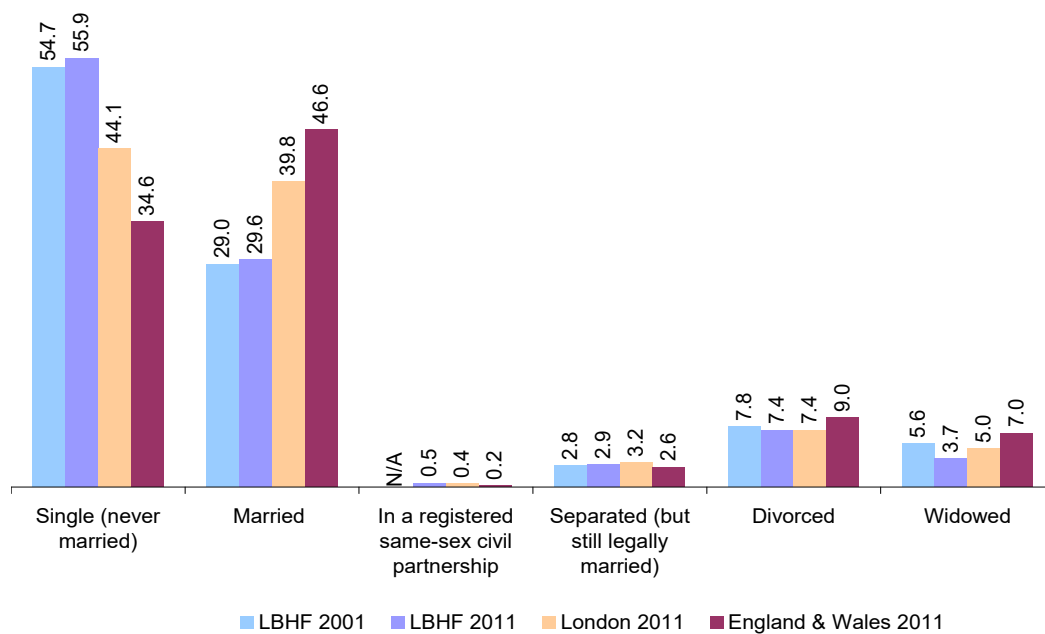
## 2.3 Marital Status

According to the 2011 Census, an estimated 85,433 people (55.9%) aged 16 and over are single and have never been married compared to the average for London of 44.1% and for England & Wales of 34.6%; this is the fourth highest level of any local authority in England & Wales.

29.6% of the borough residents aged 16 and over stated they were married at the time of the 2011 Census (London 39.8% and England & Wales 46.6%).

Proportionally more H&F residents are in a registered same-sex civil partnership (0.5%) compared to the regional and national averages (0.4% and 0.2% respectively).

10.3% of the population are separated or divorced (10.6% in London) and 3.7% are widowed (5% in London).

**Figure 6 : Marital and civil partnership status**

Source: ONS Census (2011)

At a ward level, the proportion of residents who are single ranges from 41.9% in Palace Riverside, to 63% in North End (see Figure 7).

Palace Riverside and Parsons Green & Walham contain the highest proportions of residents aged 16 and over who are married (41.5% and 39.2% respectively). This compares to less than a quarter of residents in North End and Shepherd's Bush Green.

**Figure 7 : Marital status by ward**

Area	Single (%)	Married (%)	Partnership Civil (%)	Separated (%)	Divorced (#)	Widowed (%)
Addison	58.9	28.5	0.4	2.5	7.3	2.4
Askew	57.4	27.8	0.5	3.2	7.6	3.6
Avonmore and Brook Green	58.3	27.6	0.6	2.6	7.2	3.7
College Park and Old Oak	52.3	30.1	0.1	4.5	8.0	4.9
Fulham Broadway	59.2	26.4	0.3	2.6	7.3	4.2
Fulham Reach	61.5	25.8	0.7	2.0	6.3	3.7
Hammersmith Broadway	56.0	28.1	0.4	3.3	7.8	4.3
Munster	55.5	32.3	0.3	2.1	6.4	3.3
North End	63.0	23.6	0.9	2.9	7.0	2.6
Palace Riverside	41.9	41.5	0.4	2.3	8.0	5.9
Parsons Green and Walham	46.8	39.2	0.4	2.0	7.8	3.8
Ravenscourt Park	48.2	35.3	0.9	3.2	8.5	3.8
Sands End	54.5	30.1	0.6	3.1	8.2	3.5
Shepherd's Bush Green	60.8	24.5	0.5	3.6	7.4	3.2
Town	59.0	29.2	0.4	2.4	6.3	2.7
Wormholt and White City	52.4	30.7	0.3	4.0	8.2	4.4

Source: ONS Census (2011)



In LBHF, the majority of residents are not living as a couple (60%) which is higher than the average for London (52%) and the country as a whole (42%).

The wards of Fulham Reach, North End and Shepherds Bush Green have the highest proportion (65%) of residents who are not living in a couple.

## 2.4 Ethnicity, National Identity and Religion

The 2011 Census found that 100,500 residents are from an ethnic group other than White British, comprising some 55.1% of the total population (42% in 2001). The proportion is the same as the London average but significantly higher than the average for England (19%).

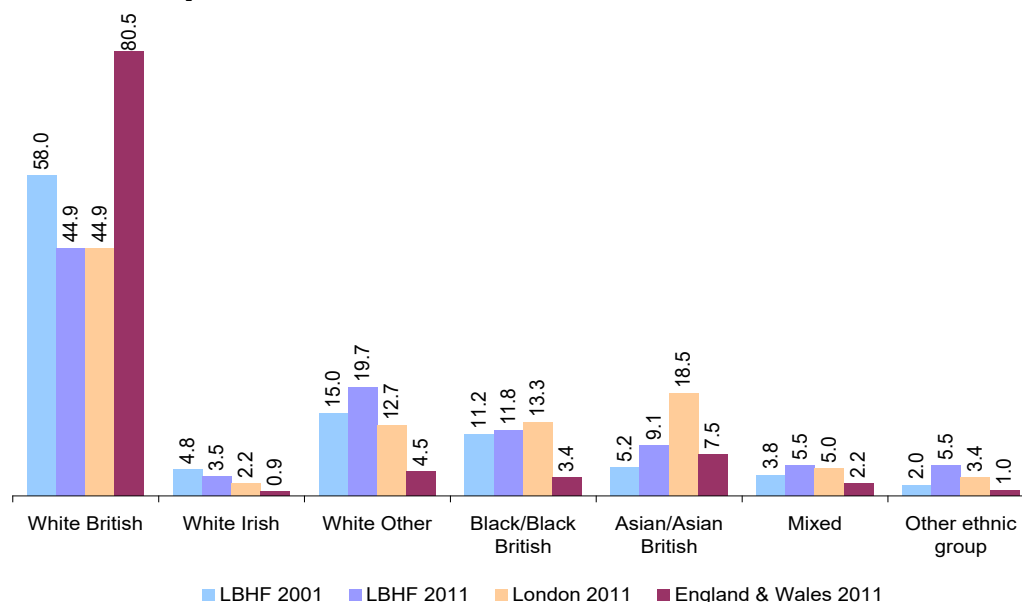
31.9% of residents belonged to ethnic groups other than White, compared to 22.2% in 2001. The main ethnic minorities identified are Black African (5.8%), Mixed (5.5%), Other Asian (4%) and Black Caribbean (3.9%).

The proportion of White Irish residents as a percentage of the total population (3.5%) is the third highest of any local authority in England & Wales (down from 4.8% in 2001).

The borough ranked the fourth highest in England & Wales in terms of proportion of Other White population to total population (19.6%) and the fifth highest in proportion of Arab population (2.9%).

Since 2001, the number of people of Mixed ethnicity had increased by 60% to just over 10,000 in 2011.

**Figure 8 : Ethnicity**

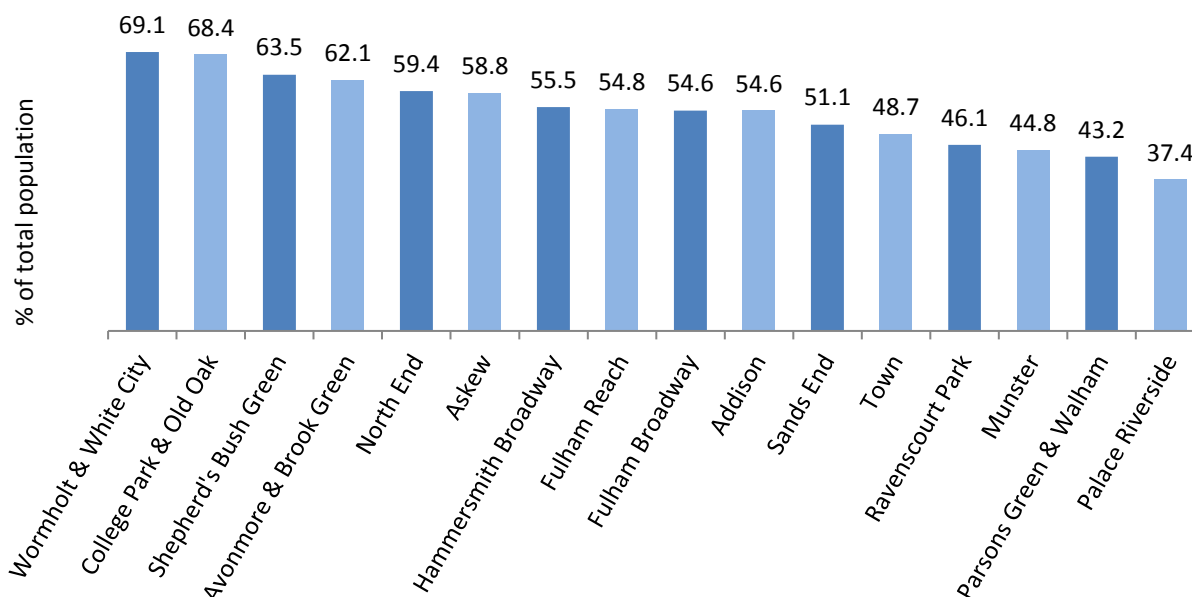


Source: ONS Census (2011)

In Hammersmith and Fulham, there has been a 45% increase in the number of residents from black and minority ethnic groups between 2001 and 2011. The largest increase of 199% was recorded in Barking and Dagenham and the smallest increase (of 21%) in Kensington and Chelsea.

More detailed ethnicity data show that the borough ranked in the top 3 in England & Wales in terms of proportion of Australian/New Zealander population to total population (4,233 people), Irish (6,321 people), Filipino (2,486 people) and Thai resident population (576 people).

**Figure 9 : Ethnic minority (BME) population by ward**



\*BME defined as all ethnic groups other than White British  
Source: ONS Census (2011)

Wormholt & White City and College Park & Old Oak wards have the highest proportions of Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) population in the borough (69.1% and 68.4% respectively).

**Figure 10 : Ethnicity by ward**

Area	White British (%)	White Other (%)	Black (%)	Mixed (%)	Asian (%)	Other (%)
Addison	45.4	26.6	10.3	5.2	7.7	4.7
Askew	41.2	21.7	16.0	6.5	9.0	5.5
Avonmore and Brook Green	37.9	26.7	7.4	5.4	13.6	9.0
College Park and Old Oak	31.6	18.4	21.1	6.9	13.0	9.0
Fulham Broadway	45.4	24.6	10.3	5.0	9.4	5.1
Fulham Reach	45.2	24.2	9.2	4.7	12.2	4.5
Hammersmith Broadway	44.5	21.6	13.4	6.2	8.9	5.5
Munster	55.2	25.5	5.5	4.3	6.4	3.1
North End	40.6	25.2	11.1	5.4	11.4	6.4
Palace Riverside	62.6	22.4	3.2	3.9	4.6	3.3
Parsons Green and Walham	56.8	25.4	4.3	4.5	5.4	3.6
Ravenscourt Park	53.9	19.4	8.5	5.3	7.4	5.5
Sands End	48.9	20.5	11.3	5.9	8.7	4.7
Shepherd's Bush Green	36.5	23.4	17.7	6.3	10.2	5.9
Town	51.3	26.0	8.0	4.7	6.0	3.9
Wormholt and White City	30.9	18.5	25.6	6.8	10.2	8.0

Source: ONS Census (2011)

The ethnicity picture of the borough is constantly changing. The latest GLA 2015 ethnic projections state that 114,000 (61%) residents are from an ethnic group other than White British (London is 60% White British and England 79%). That increases to over 65% for aged under 45 and the largest group is 'Other White', mainly consisting of EU residents, Australasians and North Americans.

70.7% of the borough population identify themselves as a category that refers to a British identity (e.g. English, Welsh, Scottish, Northern Irish and other categories associated with Britain) compared to 77.6% in London and 91.2% in England and Wales.

Among those who stated a religious affiliation, Christians remained the largest religious group in H&F representing 54.1% of residents (63.7% in 2001); this is a higher proportion than for London as a whole at 48.8%.

There has been a decline in the proportion of the Christian population within the borough (-6.0%), across London (-5.2%) and the country as a whole (-11%).

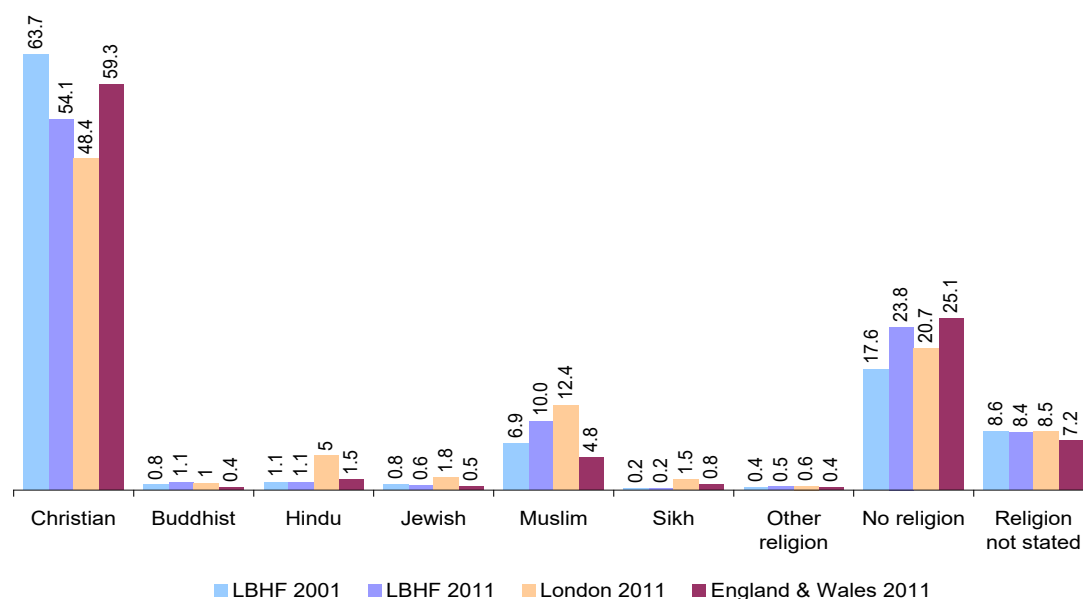
13.5% of borough residents belong to non-Christian religions, the next largest being Muslim (10.0% of the overall population).

There has been an increase in the Muslim population in H&F of 6,928 people (61.2%), from 11,314 in 2001 to 18,242 in 2011; this is only the twentieth highest increase among London boroughs – the highest is Barking and Dagenham (257%) and the lowest is City of London (1.5%).

Persons stating that they have no religion account for 24% of the total population (21% in London and 25% in England and Wales).

The wards of Wormholt & White City and College Park & Old Oak have the two highest proportions of non-Christian population in the borough (24% and 21% respectively).

**Figure 11 : Religious groups**



Source: ONS Census (2011)

**Figure 12 : Residents with religion by ward**

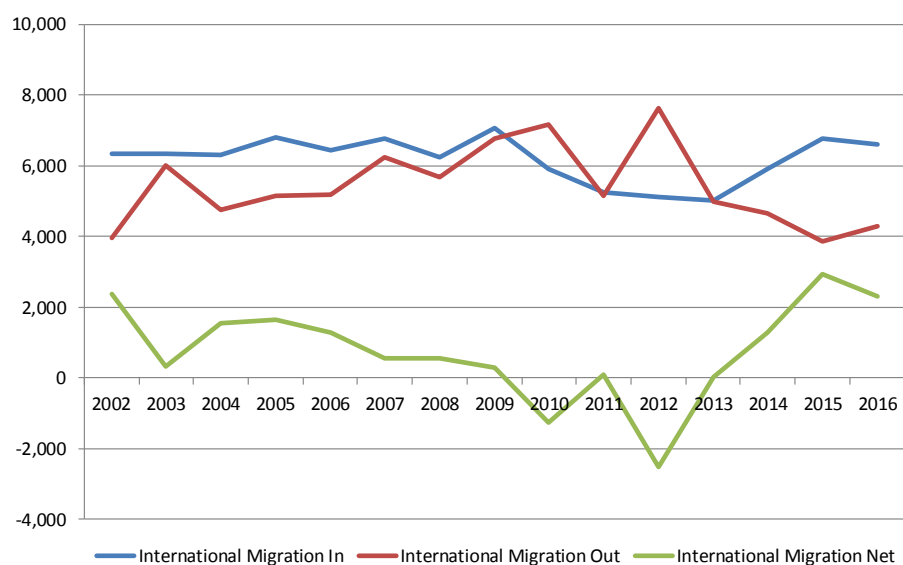
Area	Christian (%)	Buddhist (%)	Hindu (%)	Jewish (%)	Muslim (%)	Sikh (%)	Other (%)
Addison	52.1	1.2	1.1	1.0	7.2	0.3	0.6
Askew	49.5	0.8	1.2	0.5	11.3	0.3	0.4
Avonmore and Brook Green	48.4	1.7	2.0	0.9	11.4	0.3	0.6
College Park and Old Oak	52.8	1.1	1.7	0.2	18.0	0.4	0.2
Fulham Broadway	55.8	1.4	1.1	0.5	8.4	0.3	0.4
Fulham Reach	54.4	1.4	1.9	0.4	6.0	0.4	0.6
Hammersmith Broadway	51.2	1.3	1.2	0.5	11.2	0.2	0.4
Munster	61.2	0.9	0.9	0.6	4.9	0.2	0.4
North End	51.9	1.4	1.3	0.6	10.7	0.1	0.5
Palace Riverside	65.0	0.8	0.5	1.0	3.2	0.2	0.8
Parsons Green and Walham	62.3	0.6	0.9	1.1	4.8	0.2	0.4
Ravenscourt Park	52.7	1.2	0.9	1.0	7.9	0.1	0.4
Sands End	57.8	0.9	0.9	0.7	9.6	0.2	0.5
Shepherd's Bush Green	49.6	1.5	1.0	0.4	12.8	0.3	0.6
Town	58.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	7.1	0.2	0.3
Wormholt and White City	49.5	1.0	1.0	0.2	21.3	0.2	0.4

Source: ONS Census (2011)

## 2.5 International and Internal migration

Hammersmith and Fulham attracts larger numbers of people from overseas than leave the borough to move abroad and as a result, H&F's net international migration is positive. It does however fluctuate considerably from year to year and ranged from -2,505 in mid-2012 to nearly +3,000, its highest level over the period, in the year to mid-2015.

Figure 13 shows that the borough attracted 6,596 residents from overseas but 3,709 residents moved abroad, leaving an overall net gain of 2,315; the 2<sup>nd</sup> highest level for over a decade.

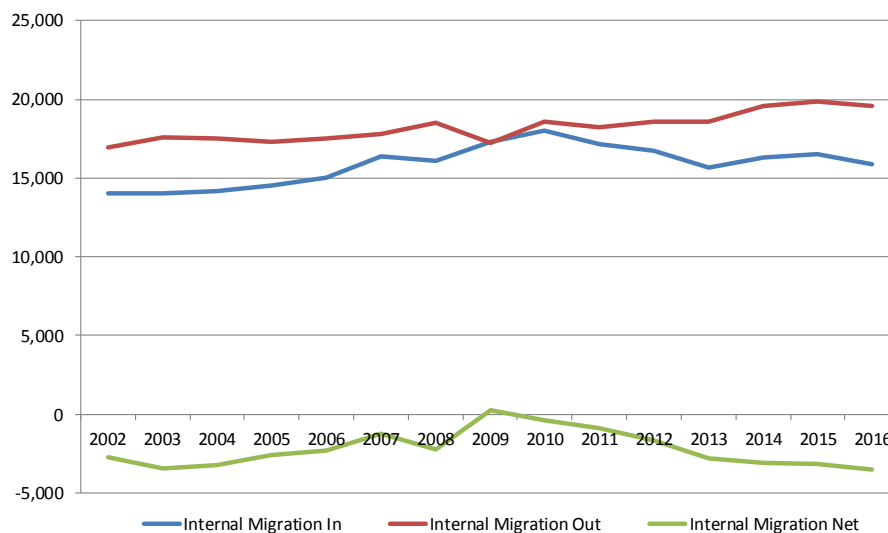
**Figure 13 : Trends in international migration in H&F**

Source: MYE 2002 to MYE 2016, ONS

Looking at the internal migration in H&F, a large number of people moved into the borough from other parts of the country (15,865) but more moved to other parts of the country (19,574) resulting in a net loss of 3,709 residents. This is the 5<sup>th</sup> highest proportion to its population in the country (4<sup>th</sup> highest in 2013).

Figure 14 shows the long term trend in internal migration since 2002. Historically the borough has lost more people than it has gained through internal migration.

**Figure 14 : Trends in internal migration in H&F**



Source: MYE 2002 to MYE 2016, ONS

## 2.6 Country of Birth, Passport Held and Language

Foreign-born residents made up 42.8% of the borough's population in 2011 (London 36.7% and England & Wales 13.4%). This is the tenth highest level of any local authority in England & Wales and an increase from 33.6% in 2001.

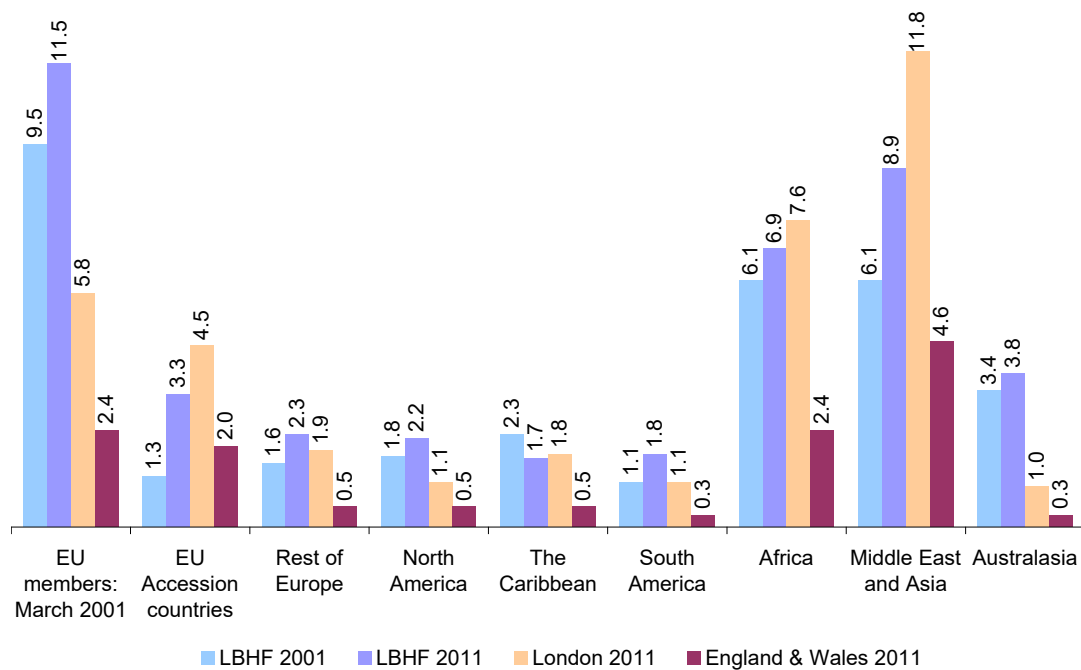
In 2011, France supplied most foreign-born residents (4,977), followed by the Republic of Ireland (4,874) and Australia (4,601).

The borough ranked the highest in England & Wales in terms of proportion of population born in Australasia (Australia, New Zealand and Oceania) as a percentage of the total population (3.8%), the second highest in proportion of population born in France (2.7%), and the third highest of population born in each of Ireland (2.7%), Somalia (1.5%), North African countries (1.3%), Philippines (1.2%) and Spain (1%).

H&F ranked within the top five local authorities in England & Wales in terms of proportion of population born in Italy as a percentage of the total population (1.5%), and of proportion of population born in Iran (0.9%).

27,001 (14.8%) residents were born in EU member countries and 4,167 (2.3%) are from the rest of Europe; this is higher than both the regional and national averages.

Hammersmith and Fulham has a significantly higher proportion of residents born in North America and Australasia compared to London and the country as a whole.

**Figure 15 : Proportion of foreign born residents**

Source: ONS Census (2011)

The borough ranked the highest in England & Wales in terms of proportion of people that hold a passport of any of the Australasian countries as a percentage of the total population (4.4%), and the third highest in terms of proportion of people that hold an Irish passport (3.2%).

Overall, 17.1% of residents hold a passport of any of the EU member countries (London 11.5% and England & Wales 4.2%).

The borough also ranked high nationally in terms of people that hold a passport from the Central American countries (the fourth highest in England & Wales), and of people that hold a passport from the 'Other EU' and the South American countries (both ranked the fifth highest in England & Wales).

71.8% of households in H&F contain people aged 16 and over who all speak English as a main language (74% in London and 91.2% in England & Wales).

Of the other 28.2% of households, 13.7% have at least one member who speaks English but in 2.3% of households the only people who speak English as a main language are aged between three and fifteen.

11,663 (14.5%) of households have no people that speak English as a main language; this is the thirteenth highest proportion in England & Wales.

The most common foreign languages spoken in the borough are French, Arabic, Spanish, Polish, Italian, Somali, Portuguese, Farsi/Persian, Tagalog/Filipino and German in that order.

## 2.7 Year and Age of Arrival in the UK

23% of all residents in Hammersmith and Fulham arrived in the UK in the decade preceding the 2011 Census (i.e. since 2001); this is the seventh highest proportion in the country. In London as a whole that proportion is 18%.

Roughly a fifth (19.8%) of foreign born residents have arrived in the UK before 2001 (London 18.6%).

The borough has the sixth highest proportion of residents whose age of arrival to the UK was between 20 and 44; 28% compared to the average for London of 22%.

14.3% of residents are foreign born people who have resided in the UK for less than 5 years (London average 10%).

## 2.8 Household Composition

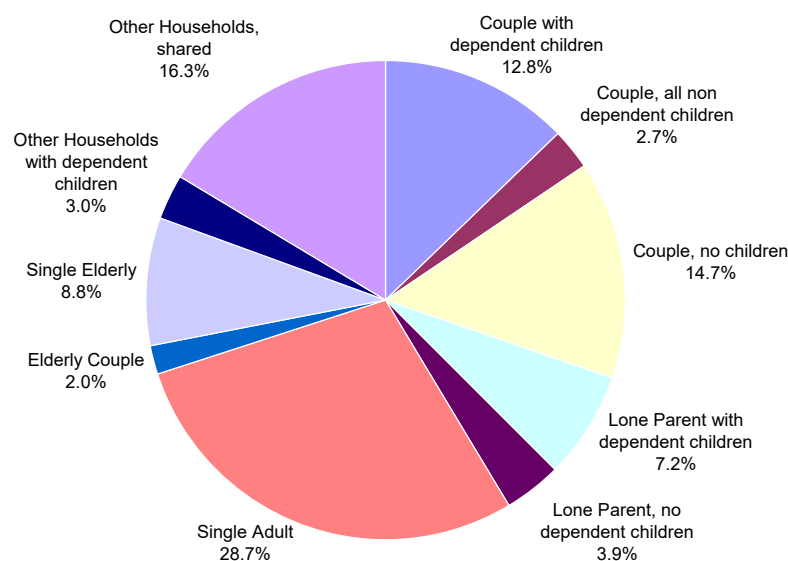
According to the 2011 Census, there were an estimated 84,214 household spaces in H&F. 80,590 consisted of at least one usual resident (95.7%); this is lower than the London figure of 96.4% but slightly higher than the average for England & Wales of 95.6%.

The number of household spaces occupied by residents in the borough is increasing and now stands at 84,045 households; that is an increase of 8,607; from 75,438 households in 2001 (11.4%).

The average household size in H&F in 2017 was 2.2 persons, a slight decrease on 2011 figures (2.26 persons). This is the sixth lowest average size of any local authority in London.

28.7% of borough households consist of a single person under pensionable age (the sixth highest among local authorities in England & Wales); that was a 1.3 percentage point increase on the 2001 Census figure.

**Figure 16 : Household composition**



Source: ONS Census (2011)

There was a 4.1 percentage point decrease in households consisting of a lone pensioner; from 12.9% (9,714) in 2001 to 8.8% (7,058) in 2011.

23% of all borough households contain dependent children (30.9% in London and 29.1% in England & Wales); that was a slight increase (1.4 percentage points) on the 2001 figure.

The proportion of lone parents also increased, by 1.2 percentage points, from 9.9% (7,491) in 2001 to 11.1% (8,981) in 2011.

**Figure 17 : Household composition comparison**

Households	LBHF 2001 (%)	LBHF 2011 (%)	London 2011 (%)	E&W 2011 (%)
Couple with dependent children	11.4	12.8	17.8	19.3
Couple, all non-dependent children	2.8	2.7	5.2	6.1
Couple, no children	13.4	14.7	13.8	17.6
Lone Parent with dependent children	6.5	7.2	8.5	7.2
Lone Parent, no dependent children	3.4	3.9	4.1	3.5
Single Adult	27.4	28.7	22.0	17.8
Elderly Couple	2.8	2.0	4.1	8.2
Single Elderly	12.9	8.8	9.6	12.4
Other with dependent children	3.7	3.0	4.6	2.6
Other Households, shared	15.8	16.3	10.4	5.3

Source: ONS Census (2011)

The latest 2016 GLA household projections show that single person households account for nearly 38% of all households in H&F (London 31%) and households with dependent children account for a further 24% (London 30.5%). By 2031, couple and other adult households with no dependent children are expected to increase by 30% in H&F.

In 2011, the wards with the highest number of households were Askew (6,234 households), Avonmore & Brook Green (5,719), and Sands End (5,626). Palace Riverside was the ward with the lowest number of households (3,242).

The ward level average household size ranges between 2.67 people per household (highest) in Wormholt & White City ward and 2.06 people per household (lowest) in Addison ward.

The highest proportion of single person households are in North End, Addison and Shepherd's Bush Green wards (over a third), while Palace Riverside and Fulham Broadway wards have the highest proportion of single elderly residents (15.8% and 11.2% respectively).

The wards of Palace Riverside, Parsons Green & Walham and Ravenscourt Park have the three highest proportions of 'family' households consisting of one or more dependent children (18.4%, 17.7% and 15.9% respectively), while Wormholt & White City and College Park & Old Oak have the highest proportions of lone parents with dependent children (14.8% and 12.7% respectively).



**Figure 18 : Household composition by ward**

Ward	Household number	% single adult	% single elderly	% elderly couple	% couple no depend's	% couple with depend's	% LP with non depend's	% LP with depend's
Addison	5,591	34.2	7.1	1.2	21.2	11.3	2.9	5.6
Askew	6,234	30.6	7.9	1.2	17.6	13.3	3.7	8.5
Avonmore Brook Green	5,719	31.8	9.2	2.2	17.9	10.2	3.4	5.2
College Park & Old Oak	3,674	29.0	8.4	1.9	13.9	12.8	6.8	12.7
Fulham Broadway	4,976	27.7	11.2	1.8	17.7	10.1	3.9	6.7
Fulham Reach	4,941	30.5	7.8	2.2	15.2	11.2	3.8	5.5
Hammersmith Broadway	5,218	28.3	9.5	2.1	17.0	12.2	4.5	8.0
Munster	4,840	24.6	8.3	2.3	20.5	14.8	2.9	4.4
North End	5,548	34.8	6.2	1.0	18.8	8.1	3.3	6.3
Palace Riverside	3,242	19.9	15.8	4.5	18.1	18.4	3.1	3.6
Parsons Green & Walham	4,656	25.9	10.2	2.9	17.6	17.7	2.9	3.7
Ravenscourt Park	4,819	28.7	10.7	3.0	18.8	15.9	3.1	5.8
Sands End	5,626	27.6	7.9	2.0	16.7	13.1	4.3	9.7
Shepherd's Bush Green	5,552	33.3	7.2	1.2	15.8	9.8	4.0	7.9
Town	4,931	26.9	7.3	1.8	18.3	14.1	3.1	6.2
Wormholt & White City	5,023	18.7	8.8	2.1	12.8	15.2	7.0	14.8

Source: ONS Census (2011)

### 3 Health and Wellbeing

#### 3.1 General Information

There are 30 GP practices and 33 dental practices in the borough. Both the number of GPs and dentists per 1,000 population is higher in Hammersmith & Fulham than in England.

There are 2 main hospitals within the borough: Hammersmith Hospital and Charing Cross Hospital. There is also a specialist maternity hospital, Queen Charlotte's and Chelsea Hospital. These hospitals are all part of Imperial College Healthcare NHS Trust.

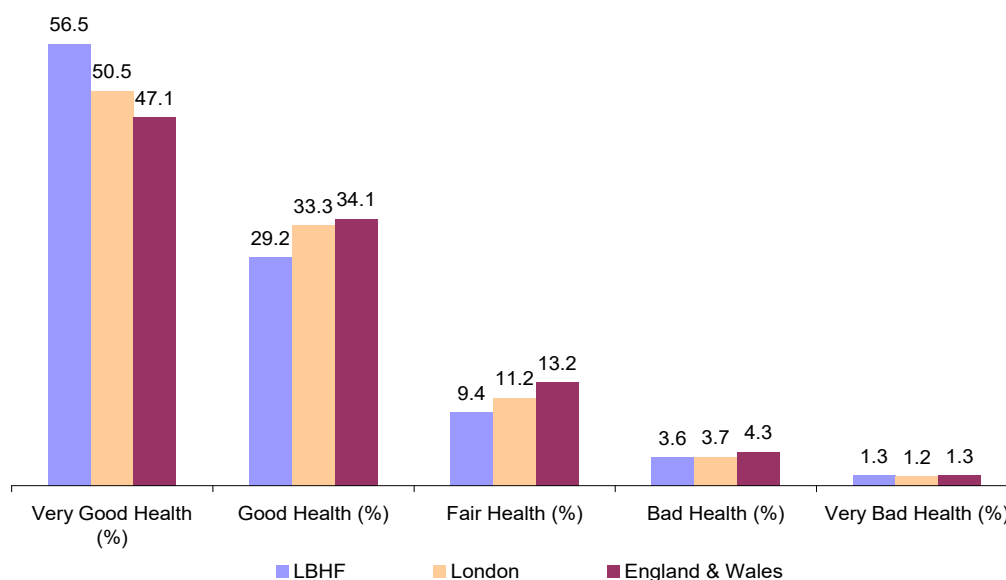
In addition, Chelsea & Westminster Hospital is close to the borough boundary, and is utilised by people in the south of the borough.

#### 3.2 Self-assessed Health

Residents in H&F have better general health compared to London and the country as a whole, as 85.7% of all people declared themselves in good or very good health (London 83.8% and England 81.4%). This is mainly due to the borough's population having a younger age profile than that of London and the country as a whole.

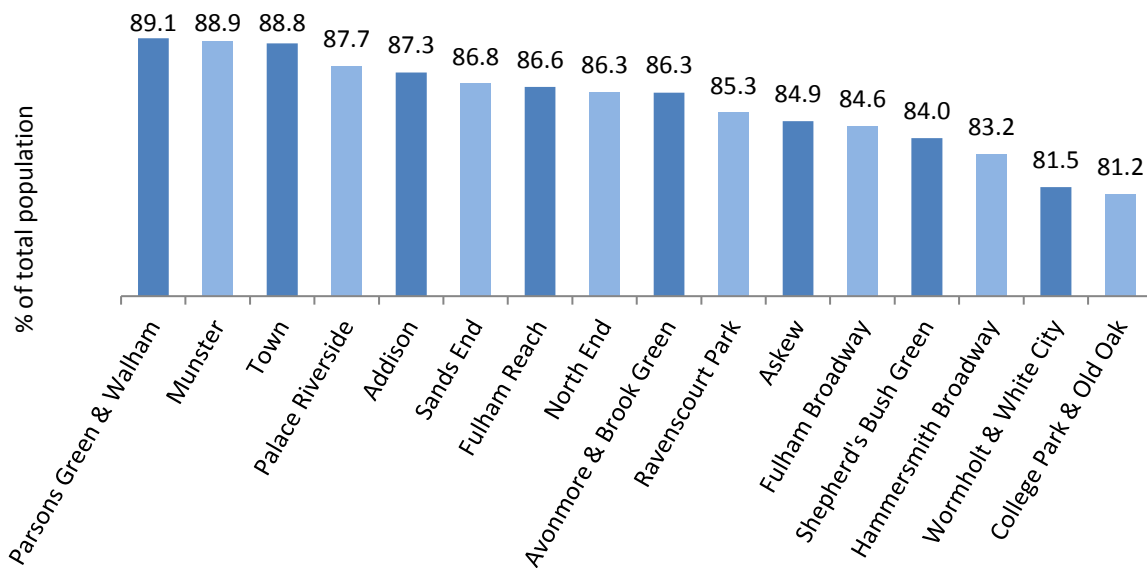
The borough ranked the fourth highest in England in terms of the proportion of the population reported to have very good health as a percentage of the total population (56.5%). 4.9% of borough residents described their health as bad or very bad; the same level as in London but lower than in England 5.4%.

**Figure 19 : Self-assessed health**



Source: ONS Census (2011)

In 2011, 89% of residents in Parsons Green, Munster and Town wards assessed their health as 'good' or 'very good'. This compares to 81% of residents in Wormholt & White City and College Park & Old Oak wards.

**Figure 20 : Good or very good health by ward**

Source: ONS Census (2011)

Evidence suggests that 60% of what can be done to prevent poor health and improve wellbeing relates to the social determinants of health, i.e. the conditions in which people are born, grow, live, work and age.

### 3.3 Mortality Rate

The Standardised Mortality Ratio (SMR) measures whether the population of an area has a higher or lower number of deaths than expected based on the age profile of the population. The SMR for deaths from all causes in Hammersmith and Fulham has decreased significantly since 2011. In 2016, the SMR for H&F was 87 compared with 88 in London (England SMR=100).

Wards with the highest SMRs were Shepherd's Bush Green and Askew, while the lowest SMRs were recorded in Palace Riverside and Parsons Green & Walham wards.

The number of deaths per 1,000 population is lower in Hammersmith & Fulham than in London and the country as a whole. Since 2014, there were an average of 850 deaths recorded in the borough; this is the second lowest number in the capital.

### 3.4 Life Expectancy

The average life expectancy in Hammersmith and Fulham is 79.6 years for men, which is slightly higher than the national average (79.5 years) but lower than in London (80.4 years). Male life expectancy in H&F has increased from 75.7 years in 2003.

The average life expectancy of women in the borough is 84.4 years, compared with 84.2 years in London and 83.1 years in England. Female life expectancy in H&F has increased from 81.5 years in 2003.

Life expectancy is generally lower in the North of the borough than in the South. For males, life expectancy ranges from 74.6 years in College Park & Old Oak, to 84.4 years in Palace Riverside ward. For females, life expectancy ranges from 80.6 years in Hammersmith Broadway, to 85.9 years in Town ward.

**Figure 21 : Life expectancy by ward**

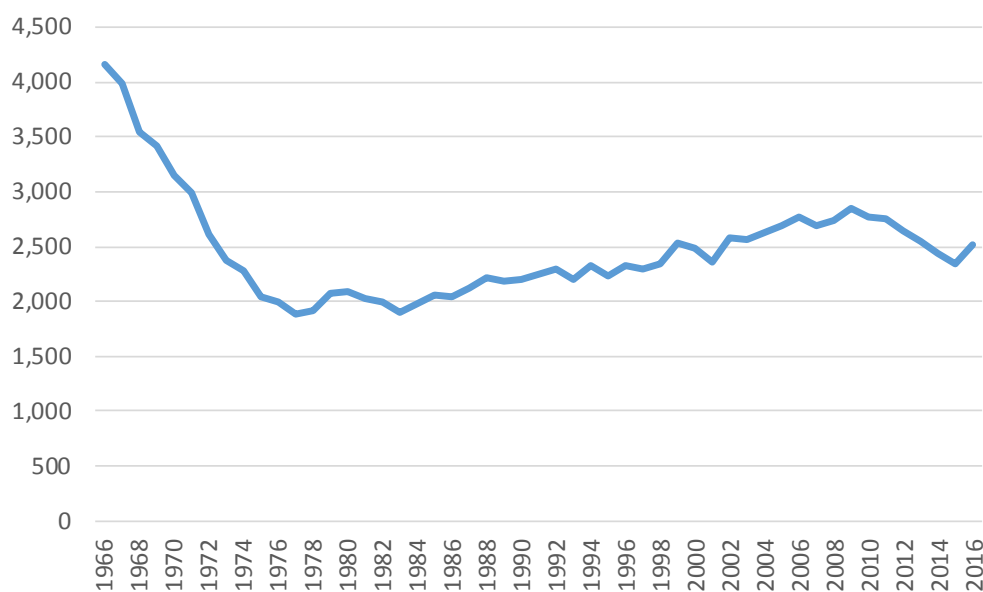
Ward	Male (years)	Male Rank	Female (years)	Female Rank
Addison	79.5	8	85.1	5
Askew	80.1	4	84.0	9
Avonmore & Brook Green	79.4	9	84.7	7
College Park & Old Oak	74.6	16	83.5	10
Fulham Broadway	77.9	12	80.7	15
Fulham Reach	79.6	7	82.3	12
Hammersmith Broadway	77.2	14	80.6	16
Munster	79.8	6	85.5	2
North End	79.2	10	81.7	14
Palace Riverside	84.4	1	84.8	6
Parsons Green & Walham	80.6	3	85.5	3
Ravenscourt Park	77.4	13	81.9	13
Sands End	80.1	5	84.5	8
Shepherd's Bush Green	76.7	15	83.0	11
Town	82.5	2	85.9	1
Wormholt & White City	79.1	11	85.5	4

Source: ONS 2013, GLA

Cardiovascular disease and cancer are the main killers of H&F residents. The major risk factors are identified as alcohol misuse, smoking and obesity, especially in children.

### 3.5 Birth Rate

In 2016, there were 2,509 live births in Hammersmith and Fulham, an increase of nearly 7% compared with 2,345 in 2015. The birth rate or general fertility rate (GFR) is based on the number of child bearing age women (aged 15-44). Over the last three decades, the number of live births in H&F has shown a continuing upward trend.

**Figure 22 : Live births in H&F, 1995-2016**

Source: Office for National Statistics, 2016

Between 2009 and 2015, the number of live births has declined by 17.5% (496 births); the largest percentage decrease since 1970s. The live births number in H&F began to fall in 2010 while in London and England a downward trend started in 2013.<sup>1</sup>

**Figure 23 : General fertility rate by ward**

Ward	GFR Rate	GFR Rank
Addison	58.2	4
Askew	62.5	2
Avonmore & Brook Green	35.4	16
College Park & Old Oak	57.2	6
Fulham Broadway	44.7	13
Fulham Reach	36.8	15
Hammersmith Broadway	54.7	7
Munster	53.3	9
North End	41.8	14
Palace Riverside	49.5	10
Parsons Green & Walham	58.1	5
Ravenscourt Park	62.0	3
Sands End	54.7	8
Shepherd's Bush Green	46.8	12
Town	49.1	11
Wormholt & White City	62.7	1

Source: ONS 2014, GLA

At 55.9 live births per 1,000 women aged 15-44, the borough's GFR is the tenth lowest amongst London boroughs and the 59<sup>th</sup> lowest in the country (63.6 in London and 62.5 in England).

The GFR ranges between 62.7 in Wormholt & White City ward (highest) and 35.4 in Avonmore & Brook Green ward (lowest).

### 3.6 Long Term Illness and Disability

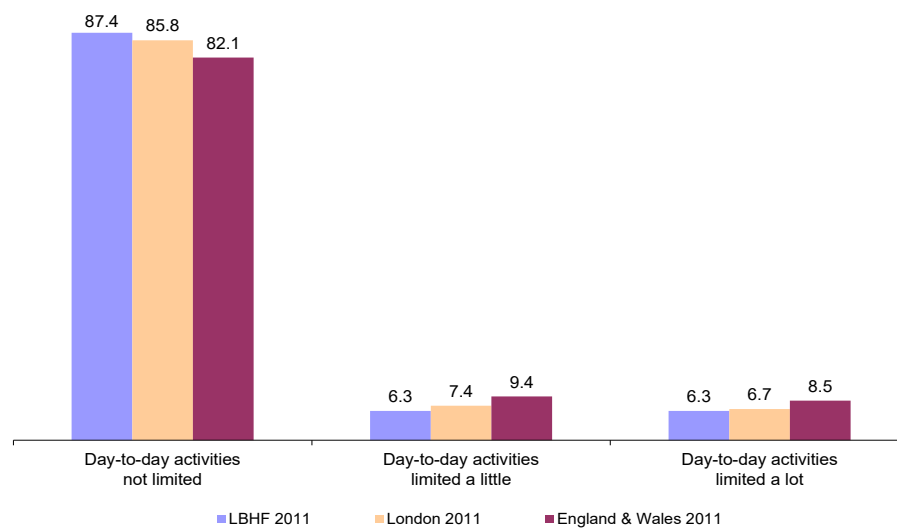
In the 2011 Census, 12.6% of H&F residents reported that they have a long-term health problem or disability that limits their day-to-day activities (14.7% in 2001); this is lower compared to both London (14.1%) and England & Wales average (17.9%).

In H&F, the percentage of working age residents suffering from limiting long-term illness at 7.4% is also low compared to London (7.6%) and England & Wales (8.4%). This compares to 11.2% of residents in 2001.

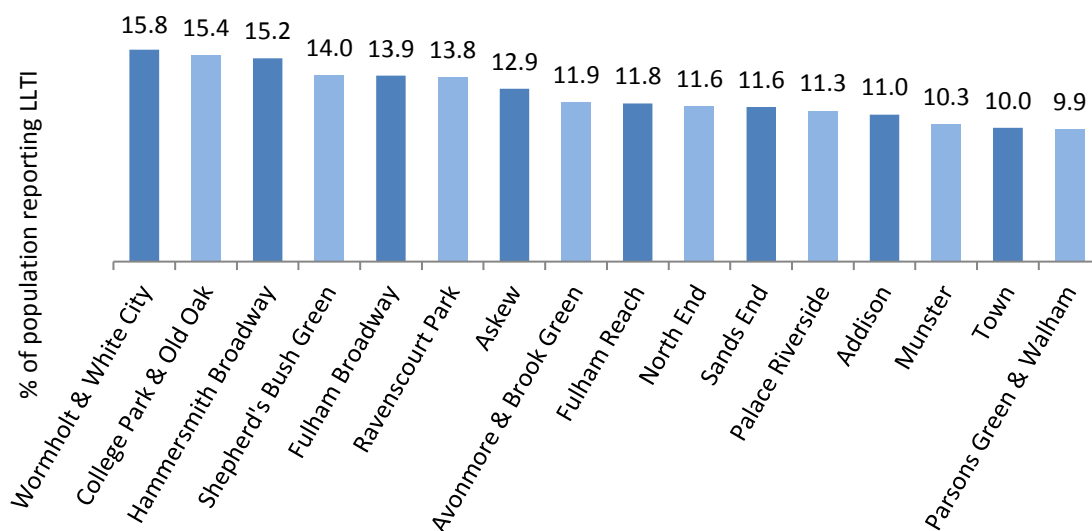
The percentages of ward residents suffering from limiting long-term illness were generally higher in the North of the borough.

The percentage of ward residents reporting a limiting long-term illness ranged from 9.9% in Parsons Green & Walham to 15.8% in Wormholt & White City.

<sup>1</sup> Office for National Statistics 2016, GLA

**Figure 24 : Long-term limiting illness**

Source: ONS Census (2011)

**Figure 25 : Long-term limiting illness by ward**

Source: ONS Census (2011)

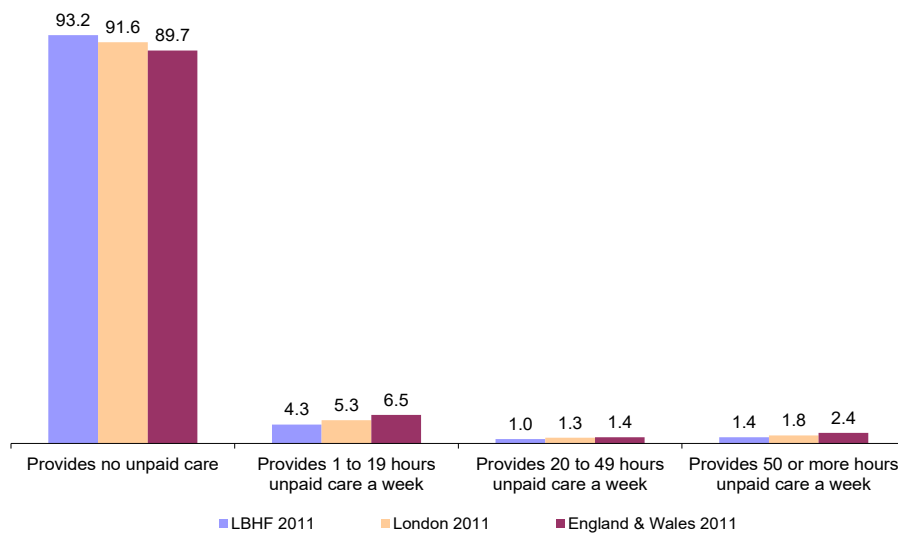
### 3.7 Provision of Unpaid Care

The proportion of people providing unpaid care in the borough is constantly lower compared to the regional and national averages.

Informal carers provide care and assistance to vulnerable people to allow them to continue to live in their own homes.

In 2011, 6.7% (12,334) of the population provide informal care; down from 7.1% in 2001. This is the third lowest level of any local authority in England & Wales.

Of this group, 64.3% were providing less than 20 hours care a week, a decrease of 6.9 percentage points on 2001. 15.1% provided between 20 to 49 hours and 20.5% provided 50 or more hours; these proportions are similar for London and England & Wales.

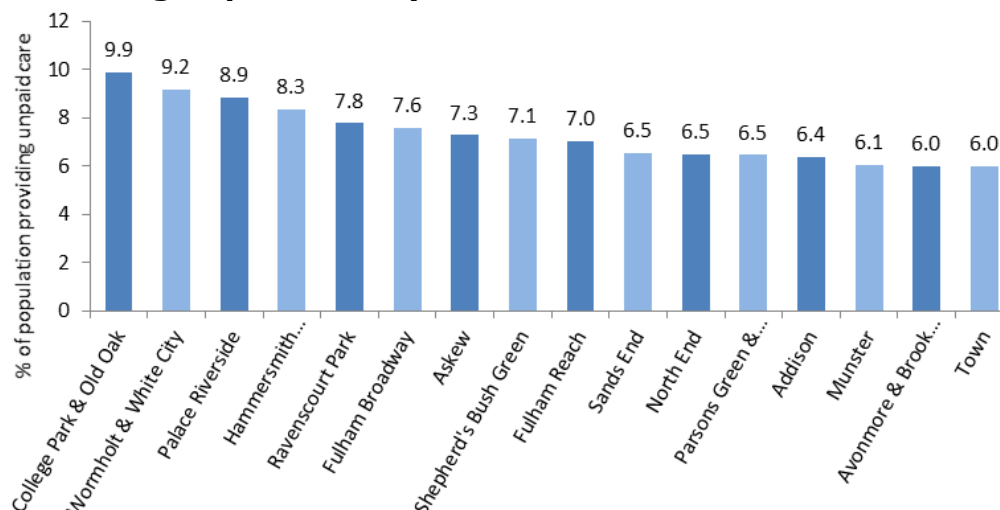
**Figure 26 : Informal care provision**

Source: ONS Census (2011)

This data should be considered alongside the percentage of single person households. Hammersmith and Fulham has a low percentage of people providing unpaid care but a comparatively high percentage of people living in single person households.

The wards of College Park & Old Oak and Wormholt & White City have the highest percentages of people providing unpaid care (9.9% and 9.2% respectively).

Town and Avonmore & Brook Green wards have the two lowest proportions of population providing unpaid care (both 6%).

**Figure 27 : Providing unpaid care by ward**

Source: ONS Census (2011)

### 3.8 Teenage Pregnancy

Tackling teenage pregnancy is an important issue in the prevention of health inequalities, child poverty and social exclusion in the borough. Teenage pregnancy rates in Hammersmith and Fulham have halved since 2009 and the latest figures for 2015 show that there were 41 conceptions to women aged under 18. This represents 18.4

conceptions per 1,000 females aged 15-17; the 15<sup>th</sup> lowest teenage pregnancy rate in London (England rate 20.8). In 2011, there were 32.8 conceptions when the borough ranked the 8<sup>th</sup> highest in London.

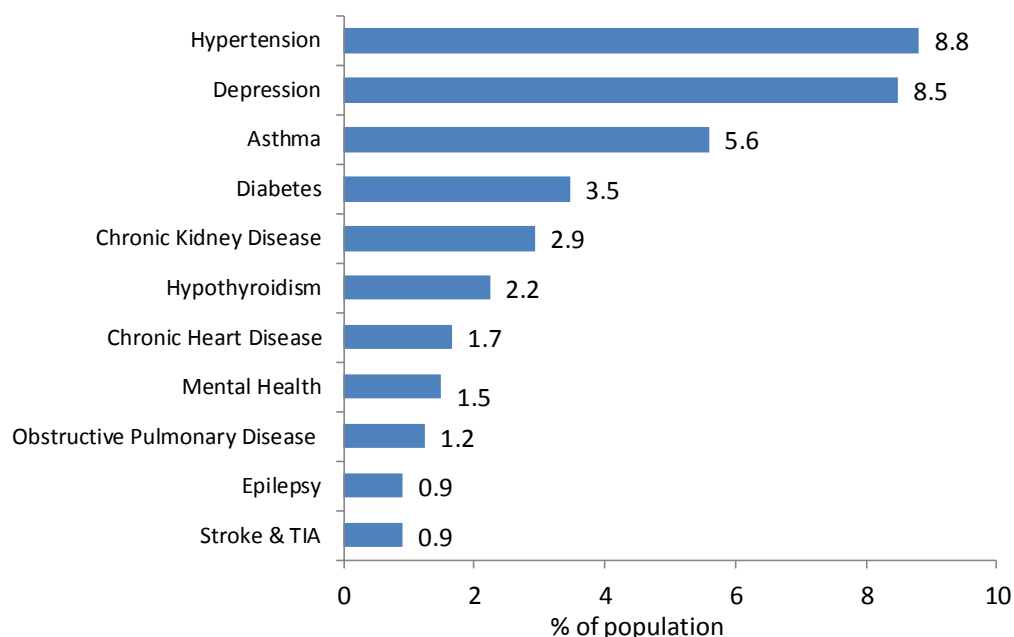
The lowest under 18 teenage conception rates were recorded in Palace Riverside and Town wards (<10 per 1,000 females aged 15-17) and the highest conception rates were recorded in Sands End and Askew wards (>30 per 1,000 females aged 15-17).<sup>2</sup>

### 3.9 Chronic Conditions

Chronic disease conditions are registered in general practices. Figure 25 shows long term health conditions from the 2017 Disease registers data.

Hypertension and Depression are the two most common chronic conditions for borough residents – 8.8% and 8.5% of all residents on the GP register are diagnosed with either of the two conditions. The percentage of H&F residents, on the register, with asthma is 5.6%, followed by diabetes (3.5%), kidney disease (2.9%), hypothyroidism (2.2%) and heart disease (1.7%).

**Figure 28 : Chronic conditions in H&F**



Source: GP Disease Registers, 2017

The areas with the highest proportion of residents registered with chronic conditions are in the Northern sub area of the borough.

### 3.10 Air Quality

Borough's poor air quality affects all of its residents – bringing forward everyone's death by nearly 16 months on average. This compares with the least polluted area, rural Cumbria, where the reduction in life is an average of 4 months. Air pollution affects vulnerable groups more acutely, particularly young children and people living with chronic heart and respiratory diseases.

<sup>2</sup> Conceptions Statistics ONS, 2015



Poor air quality is associated with a variety of health effects such as reduced lung function, asthma, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), lung cancer and heart disease.

Hammersmith and Fulham has the eighth highest percentage of early deaths attributable to nitrogen dioxide and to particulate matter air pollution in London. According to a report by King's College London, it is estimated that this contributes to the early deaths of 203 residents per year.

In 2016, Hammersmith and Fulham Council established a resident-led Air Quality Commission to look into the problem. It set out to review the evidence and to engage with experts in the field and local residents to examine the causes and dangers of local air pollution and to consider potential solutions to help reduce it. The Commission's recommendations are now being implemented.

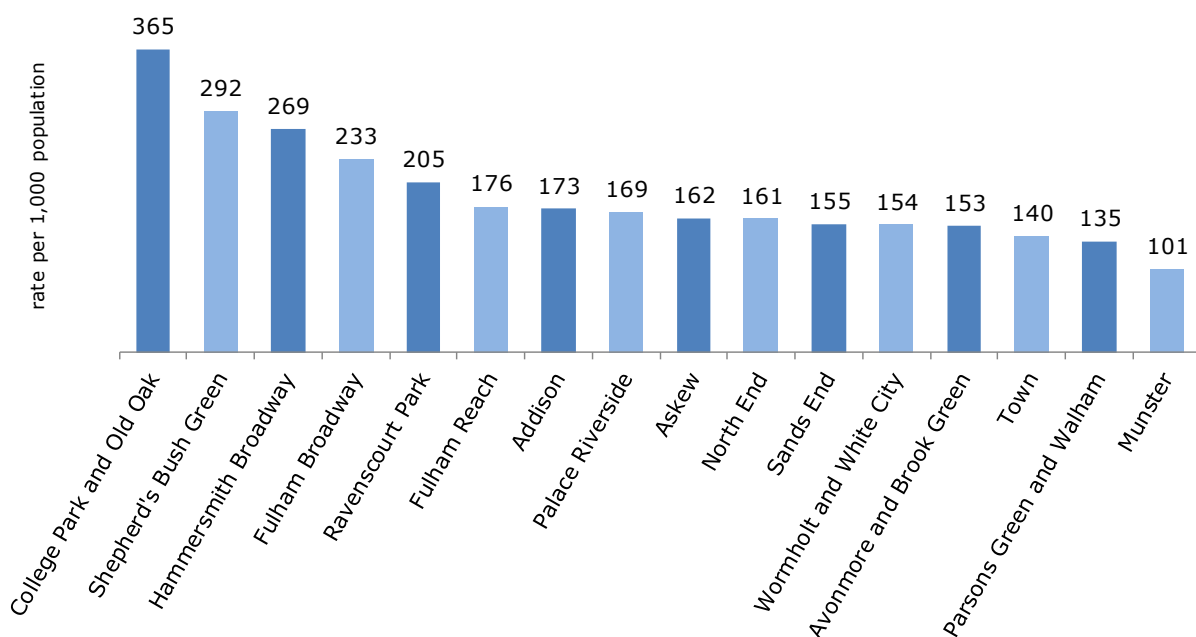
### 3.11 Ambulance Call-outs and Hospital Admissions

Between April 2016 and March 2017 there have been 34,277 ambulance call-outs recorded in the borough; the equivalent of 183 per 1,000 of the population. This is the sixth highest call out rate out of the 13 inner London boroughs. This is compared with 30,835 calls in 2015-16; an increase of 11%. There were 29,331 ambulance calls recorded in H&F in 2014-15.

The highest number of calls were pain related (abdominal, chest, back, other). Around 4% of all incidents recorded were alcohol-related and 0.1% related to drug overdoses.

College Park & Old Oak and Shepherd's Bush Green wards have the two highest call out rates of the population at 365 and 292 call outs per 1,000 respectively. Munster and Parsons Green & Walham wards have the least call outs at 101 and 135 per 1,000 population respectively.

**Figure 29 : Ambulance call-out rates by ward**



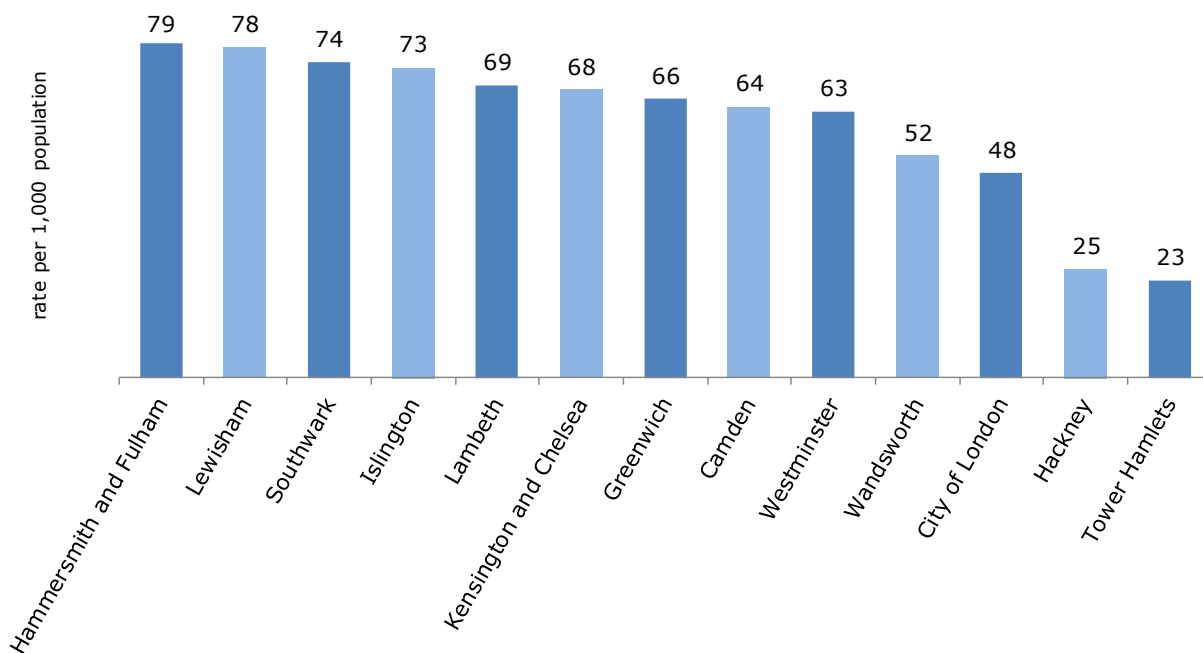
Source: London Ambulance Services, 2016-17

In 2014-15, there were 14,789 emergency hospital admissions of borough residents amounting to 79 admissions per 1,000 population. This is compared with 16,506 admissions in 2013-14; a decrease of 10%. There were 16,794 hospital admissions recorded in H&F in 2012-13.

Hammersmith and Fulham has the highest hospital admission rates in Inner London; this is followed by Lewisham, Southwark and Islington at 78, 74 and 73 admissions per 1,000 people respectively.

The lowest hospital admission rates in Inner London were in Hackney and Tower Hamlets at 25 and 23 admissions per 1,000 people respectively.

**Figure 30 : Hospital admission rates by ward**



Source: HSCIC, 2016

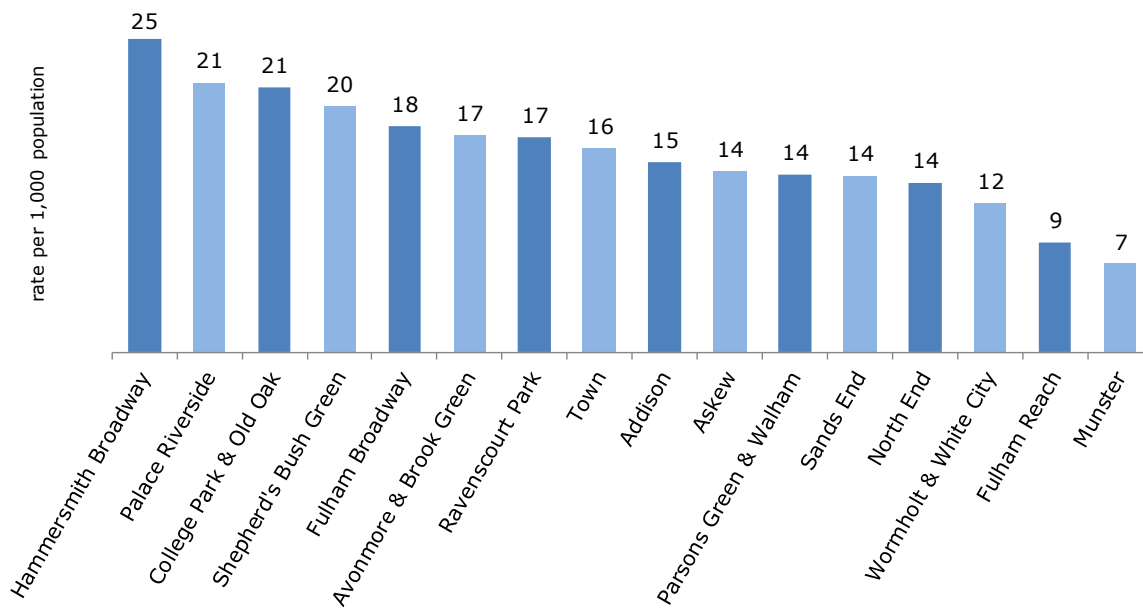
### 3.12 Fire Safety

Between April 2016 and March 2017, the London Fire Brigade (LFB) responded to 2,860 incidents in Hammersmith and Fulham. This compares to 2,638 incidents in 2015-16 and 2,652 incidents in 2014-15.

222 more fire brigade calls in 2012-13 represents an 8.4% increase on the previous year.<sup>3</sup>

The wards of Hammersmith Broadway, Palace Riverside and College Park & Old Oak had the highest fire incident rates in 2016-17 at 25, 21 and 21 incidents per 1,000 population respectively (borough average was 16 incidents per 1,000 population). The lowest fire incident rates were recorded in Munster and Fulham Reach wards at 7 and 9 incidents per 1,000 population respectively.

<sup>3</sup> London Fire Service, LASS 2016-2017

**Figure 31 : Fire brigade incident rates by ward**

Source: London Fire Service, LASS 2016-17

Between April 2016 and March 2017 there were 259 primary fires in Hammersmith and Fulham. This is the equivalent of 1.4 fires per 1,000 of the population. This is the 6<sup>th</sup> highest out of the 13 Inner London boroughs.

Of the 259 primary fires in the borough, less than 60% (149) were in a residential dwelling. This is the equivalent to 0.8 fires per 1,000 of the population. This rate is the 5<sup>th</sup> lowest out of the 13 Inner London boroughs. Southwark and Hackney have the highest rates, with 1 primary 'dwelling' fire per 1,000 of the population.

At a ward level, College Park & Old Oak had the highest rate of primary fires, at a rate of 5 fires per 1,000 of the population, followed by Shepherd's Bush Green (3.3 fires) and Hammersmith Broadway (2.9 fires). Addison ward had the most primary fires in a residential dwelling, at a rate of 1.3 fires per 1,000 of the population, compared to 0.1 fires per 1,000 of the population in Wormholt and White City.

## 4 Housing and Tenure

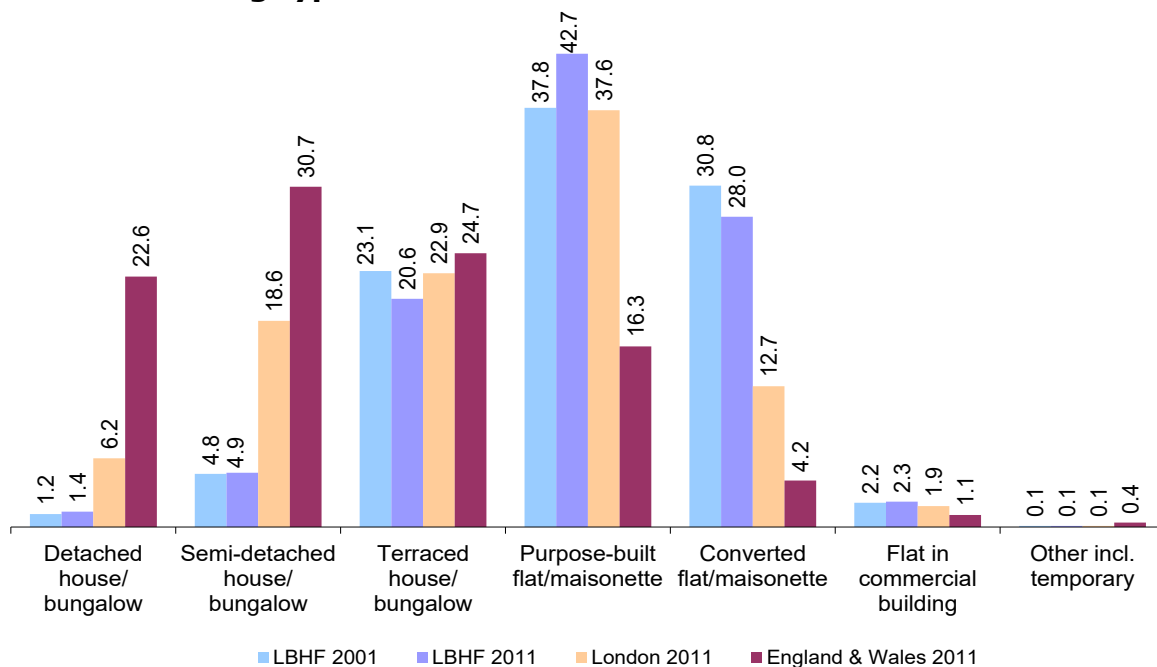
### 4.1 Housing Growth and Dwelling Types

In 2016, there were an estimated 85,640 dwellings in Hammersmith and Fulham or 5,670 more than in 2007.<sup>4</sup> This trend of around 650 extra homes a year is set to continue up to 2031 with new development and regeneration schemes.

Only 6% of all dwellings in H&F are detached or semi-detached compared to around a quarter in London and half in the country as a whole. The proportion of terraced properties in the borough is also lower than the regional and national averages.

The housing stock of the borough is characterised by a large proportion of flats and maisonettes. They account for 73% of all dwellings compared to a London average of 52% and England average of 21%. In 2001, there were 69.5% of flats and maisonettes in H&F.

**Figure 32 : Dwelling types**



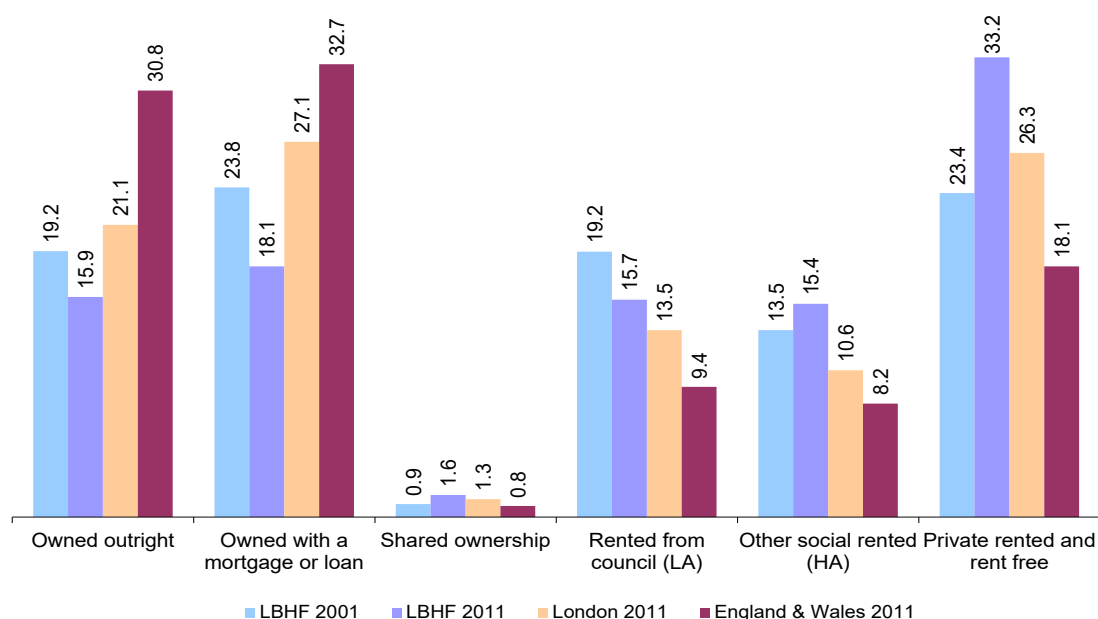
Source: ONS Census (2011)

### 4.2 Housing Tenure

According to the 2011 Census, 35.6% of households in Hammersmith & Fulham are owner occupied compared to 49.5% in London with this rising for the whole of England & Wales to 64.3%. This is significantly lower compared to 44% recorded in 2001.

15.9% (12,777) of households own their property outright (London 21.1% and England & Wales 30.8%), while 18.1% (14,620) are buying their property through a mortgage or loan - the lowest rate compared to the rest of London (27.1%) and England & Wales (32.7%). Some 1.6% of households (1,257) are reported to have a 'shared ownership'; this is higher than both in London (1.3%) and in England & Wales (0.8%).

<sup>4</sup> Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government

**Figure 33 : Tenure mix**

Source: ONS Census (2011)

Nearly a third of H&F households (31.1%) rent their home from a social housing landlord compared to London at 24.1% and England & Wales as a whole which has a social rented stock of 17.6%. There were 12,683 (15.7%) households renting from the Council and 12,450 (15.4%) households renting from housing associations in 2011.

The private rented sector (incl. rent free) is the sixth highest in London and eighth highest in the country as a whole and accounts for 33.2% of all households.

**Figure 34 : Tenure mix by ward**

Ward	Owned outright (%)	Owned mortgage (%)	Shared ownership (%)	Council rented (%)	HA/RSL rented (%)	Private rented (%)	Rent free (%)
Addison	15.3	20.5	0.4	11.6	13.3	37.9	1.0
Askew	12.2	19.5	2.9	14.0	20.8	29.5	1.1
Avonmore & Brook Green	17.2	17.1	0.6	10.2	11.8	41.4	1.7
College Park & Old Oak	9.6	10.6	4.3	13.5	42.4	18.3	1.2
Fulham Broadway	13.3	15.0	1.2	17.6	18.6	32.8	1.5
Fulham Reach	15.1	19.4	0.8	16.5	15.4	31.2	1.5
Hammersmith Broadway	13.2	14.6	0.8	17.8	22.1	29.8	1.6
Munster	20.5	24.3	0.7	8.9	9.2	35.2	1.2
North End	10.8	17.1	0.9	18.8	9.7	40.7	2.0
Palace Riverside	31.2	25.5	1.1	10.3	3.9	25.2	2.8
Parsons Green & Walham	25.0	22.9	0.6	11.0	9.6	29.4	1.6
Ravenscourt Park	22.5	20.2	1.8	8.1	15.1	31.0	1.3
Sands End	15.6	18.2	3.8	16.8	17.1	26.5	2.0
Shepherd's Bush Green	11.0	13.0	1.9	19.2	18.7	34.8	1.4
Town	16.3	19.5	1.9	17.6	6.2	37.0	1.4
Wormholt & White City	11.5	14.5	1.3	37.4	14.9	18.6	1.8

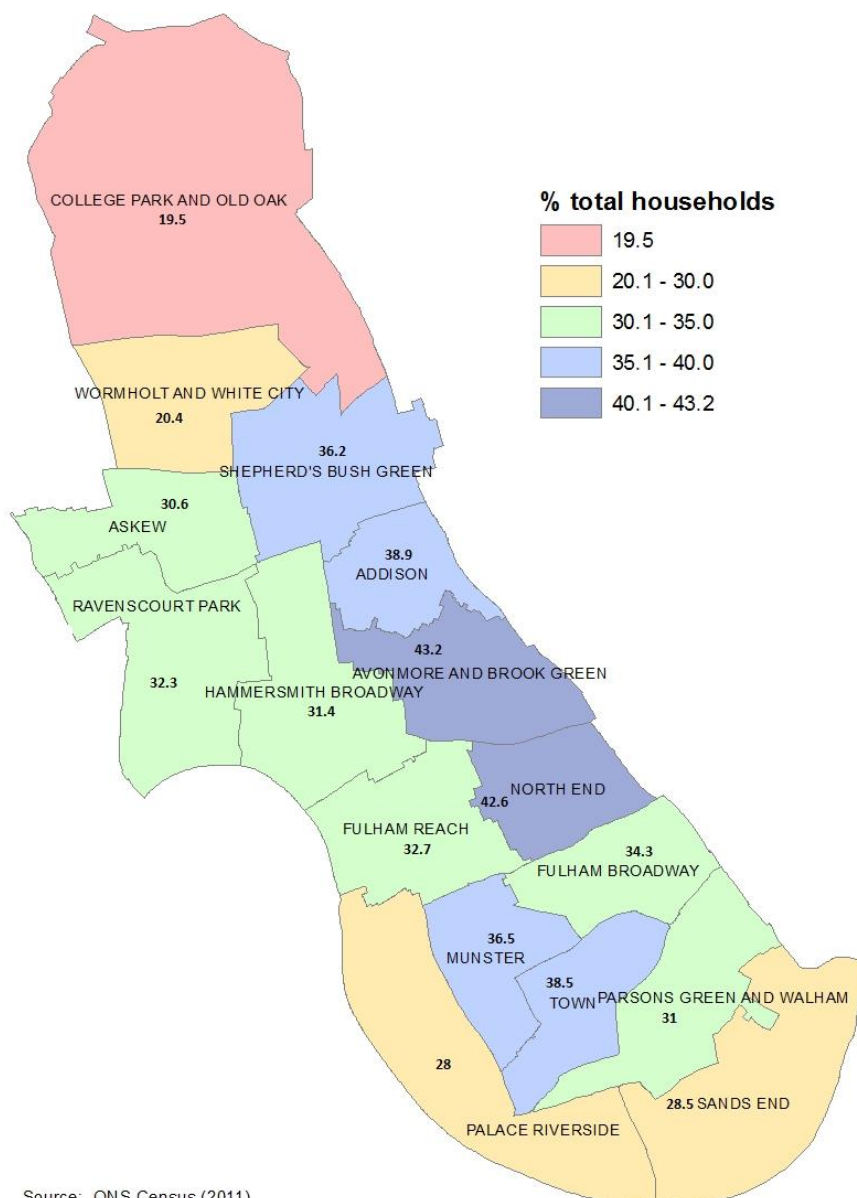
More households in the south of the borough own or privately rent their property with greater concentrations of social housing being found in the North of the borough.

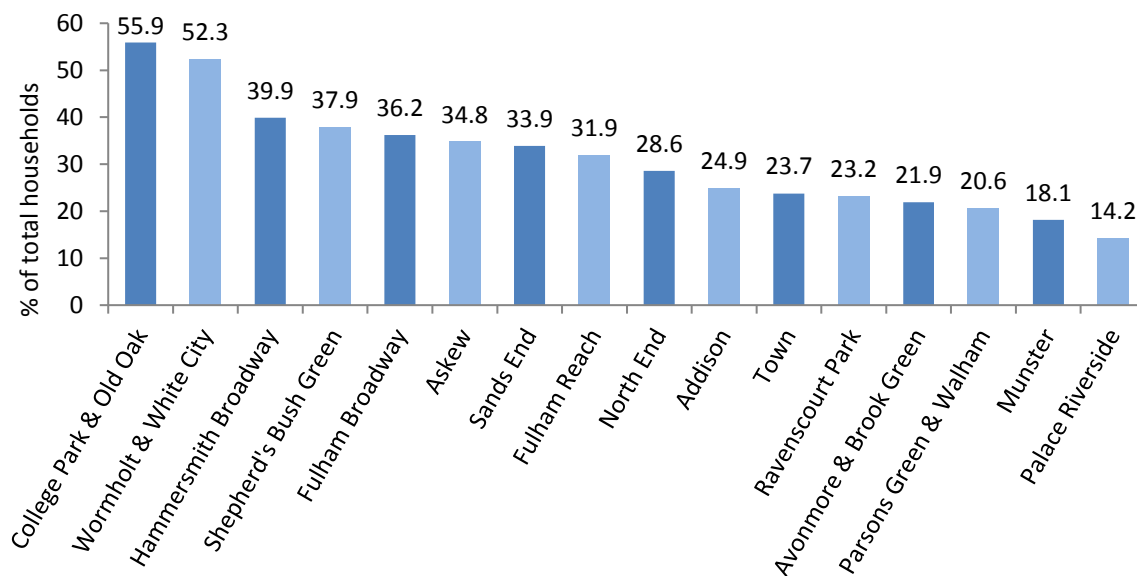
The highest concentration of owner-occupiers is in Palace Riverside ward (58% of all households) followed by Parsons Green & Walham and Munster wards where 48% and 45% of households respectively own their property. The lowest level is in College Park & Old Oak where less than a quarter of households are owner-occupiers.

The wards of College Park & Old Oak and Wormholt & White City have the highest proportions of housing stock owned by the Council or housing associations at 56% and 52% respectively (see Figure 36).

The highest concentration of private rented sector (including rent free) is in Avonmore & Brook Green and North End wards (43% of all households).

**Figure 35 : Private rented properties by ward**



**Figure 36 : Council / Housing Association properties by ward**

Source: ONS Census (2011)

According to the latest (2016) estimates on tenure types from the Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government, 12,350 (14.4%) dwellings in H&F are owned by the Council and 13,320 (15.6%) are owned by private registered providers (Housing Associations).

### 4.3 Length of Tenancy

In 2017-18, the majority (60%) of Council tenants have resided in their current homes for 10 or more years or 62% for secure tenancies only. This compares to 57% for Council tenants and 59% for secure tenancies in 2013-14.

18% have lived in their homes between 5 and 10 years, 12% have lived in their current home between 2 and 5 years, 4% have lived there for 1-2 years and 5% have lived in this home for less than a year.

The average (current) length of tenancies in the borough is 16.8 years; this compares to the average length of 11.5 years in 2013-14.

### 4.4 Overcrowding

According to the 2011 Census, the average number of rooms per household in Hammersmith and Fulham was 4.2 rooms (4.7 in London and 5.4 in England & Wales), while the average number of bedrooms per household was 2.2 bedrooms (2.5 in London and 2.7 in England & Wales).

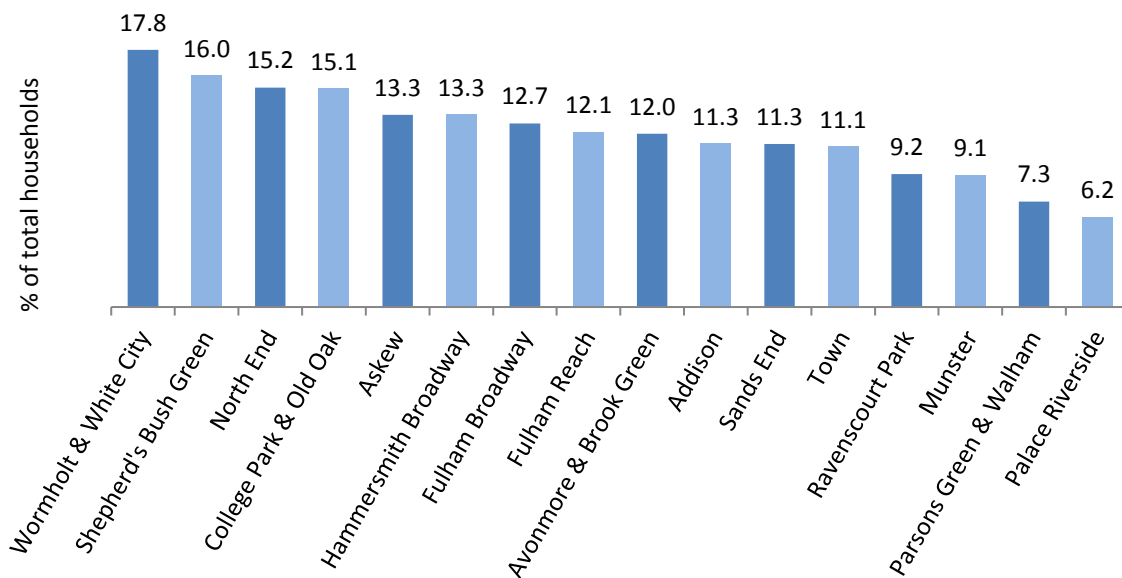
North End ward has the lowest average number of rooms and bedrooms per household at 3.7 and 1.9 respectively. The highest average number of rooms and bedrooms is in Palace Riverside ward with 5.2 rooms per household and 2.7 bedrooms per household.

The proportion of H&F households that have one fewer room than required was 27.6% (21.7% in London and 8.5% in England & Wales); this is the eleventh highest proportion in England & Wales.

The percentage of H&F households that have one fewer bedroom than required was 12.2% (11.3% in London and 4.5% in England & Wales); this is the thirteenth highest proportion in England & Wales.<sup>5</sup>

The proportion of households that have fewer than one bedroom ranged from 6.2% in Palace Riverside ward to 17.8% in Wormholt & White City. All four wards in the Northern sub area of the borough rank within the top 5 for overcrowding.

**Figure 37 : Households with fewer bedrooms than required by ward**



ONS Census (2011)

## 4.5 Rents and Property Prices

According to January 2018 house price data available from the Land Registry, the average house price in Hammersmith and Fulham is higher than the average for both London and the country as a whole.

The average price of dwellings in the borough is £740,590 compared with £481,980 in London and £241,720 in England.<sup>6</sup>

Average property prices in the borough have increased by 20% over the past 5 years (+50% in London and +36% in England) but in the past year there has been a 2% decrease in house prices.

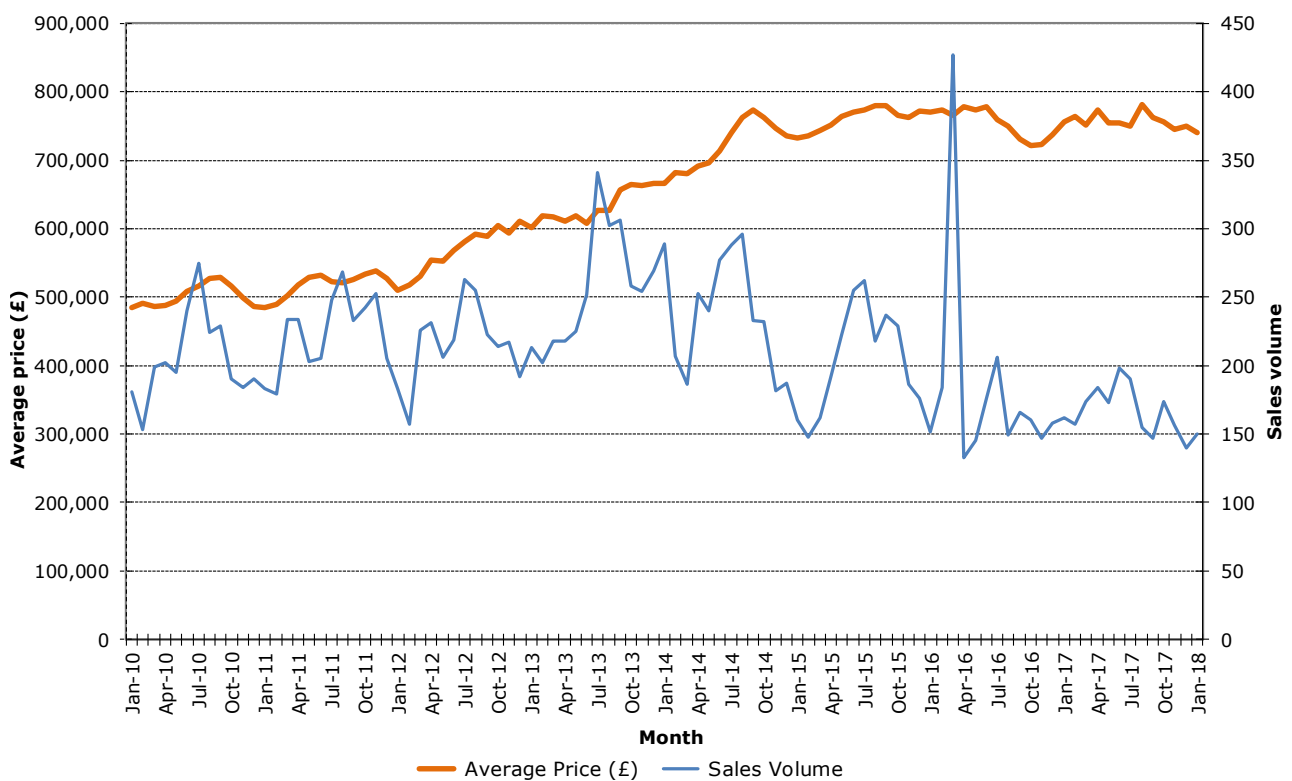
The market in Hammersmith & Fulham is dominated by sales of flats and maisonettes which made up 75% of sales in 2017.

The least expensive properties are in the NW10 area (College Park) where the average price paid for a property in 2017 was £325,000. The most expensive properties are in the South sub area of the borough where the average price paid for a property was £865,000, with the average riverside property on sale from £1.5m.

<sup>5</sup> 2011 Census

<sup>6</sup> Land Registry, January 2018



**Figure 38 : House price and sale volume in H&F**

Source: Land Registry, 2010-2018

Although the number of properties sold in Hammersmith and Fulham has fluctuated slightly over the last 5 years, with an average of 210 sold properties per month, the 2017 figures were at the lowest level since 2008 with an average of 160 dwellings sold per month.

Rents in the private sector are also high compared to the rest of London and the country as a whole. In 2017-18, the average monthly rent in H&F for a room was £808, for a one bedroom property £1,348 and for a two bedroom property £1,765. This compares to £612 per month for a room, £1,296 for a one bedroom and £1,590 for a two bedroom property in the capital. The average monthly rent for a 4+ bedroom property in the borough was £3,752 or some £800 more than the average for London.<sup>7</sup>

The average Council rent in the borough for 2017-18 was £473 per month (London £470pm). The average rent for a one bedroom Council dwelling was £405 per month and for a three bedroom property was £585 per week.

#### 4.6 Homelessness and Temporary Accommodation

In 2016-17 there were 503 homelessness applications. LBHF accepted a duty to help 365 households. It compares with 585 applications and 406 acceptances in 2015-16.

Of the 365 households accepted, 70% identified themselves as BME, 20% were under 25, 68% included dependent children or an expectant mother, 14% were fleeing violence or harassment, 15% were because parents were no longer able or willing to house.

<sup>7</sup> Private rental market London statistics, Valuation Office Agency 2017-18

In 2016-17, 261 potential homeless cases in Hammersmith and Fulham were prevented through active casework by LBHF and its partners.

1,381 households were in LBHF temporary accommodation on the 31st December 2017, up from 1,311 on the 31st December 2016.

Bed and breakfast accommodation, which housed 159 households (of which 0 families with children) on the 31st December 2017, has increased from 135 households (of which 0 families with children) on the 31st December 2016.

Rough sleeping counts and estimates carried out between 1 October 2017 and 30 November 2017 were 5, this was a slight reduction from 6 in the same period in 2016.

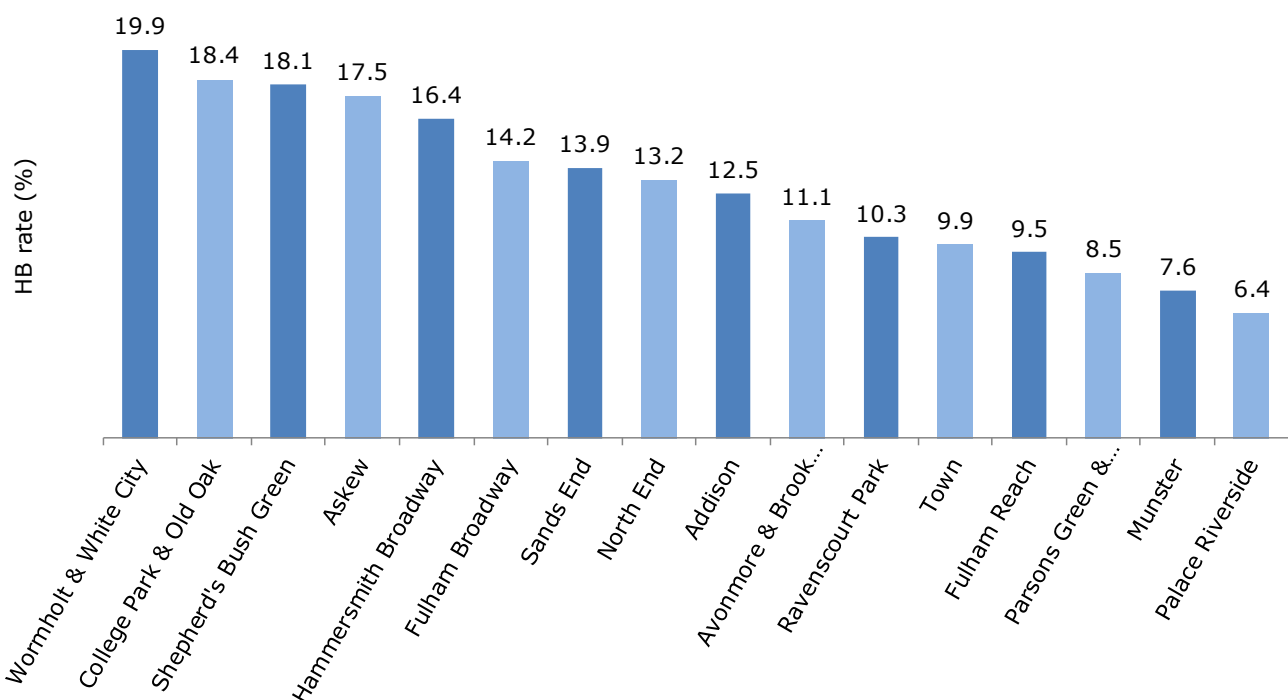
#### 4.7 Housing Benefit Claimants

The total number of residents claiming Housing Benefit in Hammersmith and Fulham has decreased compared to the previous year and now stands at 15,883 claimants (18,956 in 2016 and 19,609 in 2015). This is the 3<sup>rd</sup> highest decrease in London and 21<sup>st</sup> in the country as a whole.<sup>8</sup>

The majority (85%) of all housing benefit claimants in H&F are living in the social rented sector, while the remaining 15% rent their property privately.

The distribution of benefit claimants mirrors the distribution of the Council's properties, with Wormholt & White City, Askew, Shepherd's Bush Green and Hammersmith Broadway wards having the largest number of applicants.

**Figure 39 : Housing benefit claimants by ward**



Source: LBHF Benefit Services 2016

<sup>8</sup> Housing Benefit Claimants, Stat-Xplore Nov 2017

The proportion of residents claiming housing benefit (HB) is much higher in the North sub area than in both the Central and South sub areas. HB rates range from 6.4% in Palace Riverside ward to 19.9% in Wormholt & White City ward.

#### **4.8 Accommodation for Special Needs Groups**

Supporting People (SP) provides housing related support to prevent the problems that could lead to hospitalisation, institutional care or homelessness. It helps those leaving an institutionalised environment into more independent living.

It brings together past programmes and funding streams. It is funded by government but managed locally by LBHF in partnership with other stakeholders like the health and probation services.

There are around 15 different providers including charitable organisations, voluntary sector organisations, housing associations, LBHF and the West London Mental Health Trust.

The SP programme currently funds over 30 individual housing related support services in the borough for a range of vulnerable client groups, including homeless families, young people, people with learning disabilities, older people, people with mental health problems and those at risk of domestic violence.

Support may be short or long term and may be linked to accommodation or free standing.

#### **4.9 Residents in Communal Establishments**

There were 260 communal establishments recorded in the borough at the time of the 2011 Census.

1,841 (1%) usual borough residents live in those managed residential homes with accommodation supervision; this compares to 1.2% of all residents in London and 1.8% in England & Wales.

Two thirds (1,225) of all communal establishment residents in the borough resided in non-medical establishments, including large hotels, student halls or prisons. This was a decrease of 12 percentage points on 2001.

28.2% (521) of communal establishment residents were in medical and care establishments; 23% (422) of this group were in care homes and 5% (99) were in other medical establishments.

#### **4.10 Housing Completions and Approvals**

The total net additional homes that were completed in 2016-17 was 973<sup>9</sup>, a decrease compared to 1,072<sup>10</sup> homes in 2015-16 and 1,147<sup>11</sup> homes in 2014-15. In 2016-17, 864

<sup>9</sup> LDD completions survey year end 2016-2017

<sup>10</sup> LBHF Completions data collection FY2015/2016

<sup>11</sup> LBHF Annual Monitoring Report FY 2014/2015.

market homes (89%) were completed. 109 affordable homes (11%) were also completed<sup>12</sup>.

#### Figure 40 : Housing completions in H&F

Year	Affordable	Market	Total
2014/15	206	941	1,147
2015/16	132	940	1,072
2016/17	109	864	973

Source: The London Development Database (LDD), LBHF Annual Monitoring Reports (AMR) and LBHF Data Collection

The total net additional dwellings approved in 16/17 was 573 units<sup>13</sup>, of which 71<sup>14</sup> units were affordable. Conversions and changes of use resulted in 293<sup>15</sup> net additional market homes being approved in 2016-17, representing 51% of the total, and the majority of other schemes resulted from new build or other types of developments.

#### Figure 41 : Housing approvals in H&F

Year	Affordable	Market	Total
2014/15	489	4285	4,774
2015/16	323	1991	1,073
2016/17	71	503	573

Source: The London Development Database (LDD), LBHF Annual Monitoring Reports (AMR) and LBHF Data Collection

One scheme for student accommodation was also approved in 2016-17, providing 306 rooms.

<sup>12</sup> LDD completions survey year end 2016/2017

<sup>13</sup> LBHF Approvals data collection FY2016/2017

<sup>14</sup> LDD approvals data collection Year end FY2016/2017

<sup>15</sup> LBHF Approvals data collection FY2016/2017

## 5 Local Economy and Society

### 5.1 Local Businesses - Number and Size

Business start-up and closure rates are measured from VAT registration details. Businesses with an annual turnover of more than £85,000 in a 12-month period are required to register for VAT.

The total number of VAT / PAYE registered businesses in Hammersmith and Fulham has risen steadily to 12,755 in 2017 (12,055 in 2015, 10,515 in 2013 and 9,655 in 2011). The borough saw a 32% increase in the number of enterprises between 2011 and 2017. This is higher than the growth rate for England (+7%) and London (+28%).<sup>16</sup>

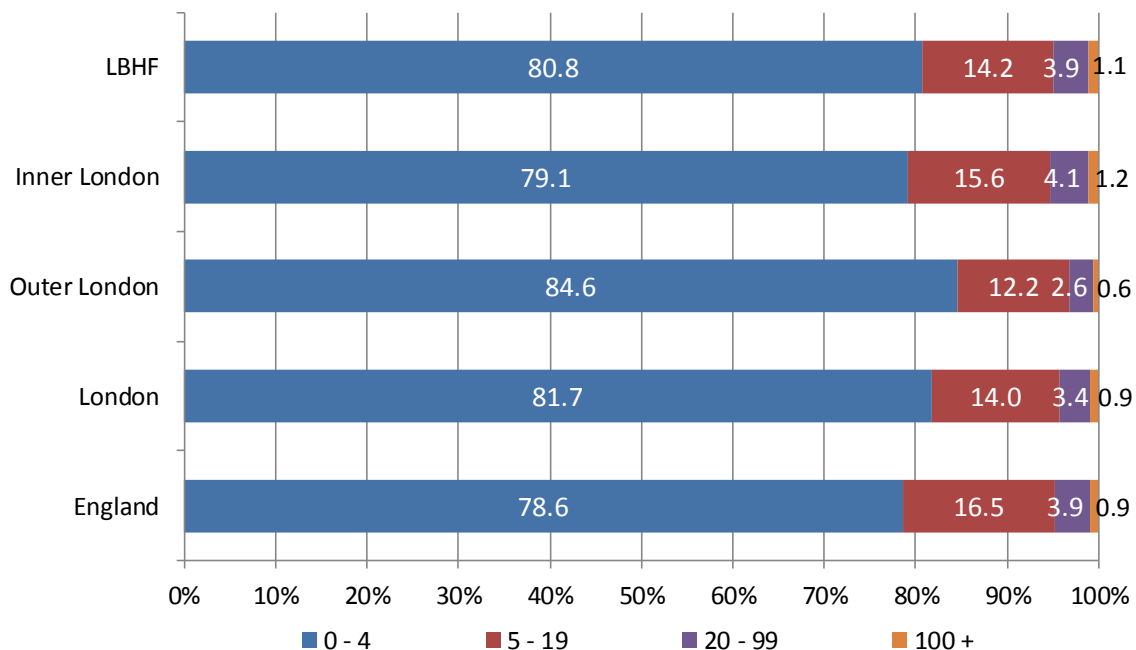
A "Local Unit" is a local shop or branch underneath that Enterprise. There are 14,650 VAT / PAYE local units in H&F or some 3,300 more than in 2011.

Hammersmith and Fulham has almost 69 businesses per thousand population, relatively higher than the rate for London (57.5) and England (42). When business density is expressed as a rate per hectare, the borough has the 8th highest rate in England with 778 businesses per hectare; this reinforces the fact the borough is very small geographically, but very densely populated.

As would be expected, the town centre wards of Hammersmith Broadway, Shepherds Bush Green and Fulham Broadway have the highest proportion of local businesses.

Business start-up and closure rates are both higher in London than the rest of the country. Hammersmith and Fulham has a busy local economy with some of the highest business start-up and closure rates in London.

**Figure 42 : VAT / PAYE registered businesses by number of employees**



Source: Office of National Statistics, 2017

<sup>16</sup> Office of National Statistics, 2017

Figure 42 shows the number of businesses with numbers of employees in bands. The profile of businesses by employee size is similar for all areas covered. In comparison to England as a whole, Hammersmith and Fulham has a greater proportion of smaller businesses with 0-4 employees (80.8%), and large size businesses (100+ employees) but fewer medium size businesses with 5-19 employees (14.2%).

The borough has a lower proportion of businesses with 0-4 employees than Outer London, but higher than Inner London. Conversely, the borough has a higher proportion of very large businesses (those with 100 or more employees) than Outer London and London as a whole.

Between 2013 and 2017, the largest increase in H&F was seen in those enterprises with under 5 employees (at +25.8%) and those with between 50 and 99 employees (at +22.2%).

The numbers of large businesses in the borough remains relatively static. Since 2011 the numbers of enterprises with 50 or more employees has shown either growth or remained static.

## 5.2 Local Businesses by Industry

The profile of businesses is broadly similar to that of Inner London as a whole, but with Hammersmith and Fulham having a higher percentage of businesses in the information and communication and arts / recreation services.

The largest industry group is professional, scientific and technical, making up 27% of all registered businesses in Hammersmith and Fulham (23.8% in London and 18.5% in England) followed by information and communication sector at 14.4% (see Figure 43).

**Figure 43 : VAT / PAYE enterprises by industry**

Industry	LBHF number	LBHF %	London %	England %
Professional, scientific & technical	3,450	27.0	23.8	18.5
Information & communication	1,835	14.4	13.4	8.6
Business administration & support	1,305	10.2	10.2	8.9
Arts, entertainment, recreation & other	1,070	8.4	6.9	6.3
Retail	910	7.1	6.8	7.3
Construction	785	6.2	9.8	12.0
Accommodation & food services	625	4.9	4.5	5.4
Health	615	4.8	4.7	4.6
Property	475	3.7	4.5	3.6
Wholesale	465	3.6	3.8	4.0
Production	375	2.9	3.1	5.5
Finance & insurance	270	2.1	2.9	2.1
Education	245	1.9	1.9	1.9
Transport & Storage	190	1.5	2.5	4.2
Motor trades	120	0.9	1.3	2.8
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	15	0.1	0.1	4.3
Public administration & defence	5	0.0	0.0	0.3

Source: 2017 IDBR (Office of National Statistics)

The professional, scientific and technical sector had the largest growth in numbers between 2015 and 2017, an increase of 470 businesses; this was followed by business administration and support services, which increased by 380.

Industries which have seen proportionally the largest growth between 2015 and 2017 are in the business administration and support services sector (+41%), health (+34%), construction (+22%) and professional, scientific and technical sector (+16%). Those sectors which are showing limited growth include those in arts, entertainment and leisure (+3.9%), retail (+4.6%) and information and communication (+7.3%).

There are 12,755 businesses located in the borough with a total of more than 135,000 employees. 15% of all employees in H&F work in the public sector compared to 14.7% in London and 17% in England.

Out of the five London boroughs with the most similar industrial structure to H&F, only Wandsworth has a higher proportion of jobs in the public sector; with Richmond upon Thames having the lowest proportion (at 12.3%) followed by Westminster (at 13%).

Information and communication is still the largest industry sector in the borough employing over 19,000 people; this is followed by professional, scientific and technical services sector (at 18,000 employees), business administration and support services sector (16,000) and retail (15,000).

**Figure 44 : Industrial structure of employment**

Industry	LBHF number	LBHF %	London %	England %
Information & communication	19,000	14.1	8.0	4.4
Professional, scientific & technical	18,000	13.3	14.8	9.0
Business administration & support	16,000	11.9	10.5	9.2
Retail	15,000	11.1	7.8	9.4
Accommodation & food services	12,000	8.9	8.0	7.3
Health	12,000	8.9	9.8	12.8
Wholesale	8,000	5.9	2.9	4.1
Education	8,000	5.9	7.3	9.0
Arts, entertainment, recreation & other	8,000	5.9	5.2	4.5
Public administration & defence	4,500	3.3	4.2	4.0
Construction	3,500	2.6	3.6	4.5
Transport & storage	3,000	2.2	4.6	5.0
Property	2,500	1.9	2.2	1.7
Financial & insurance	2,000	1.5	7.5	3.6
Manufacturing	1,750	1.3	2.2	8.0
Motor trades	1,250	0.9	0.7	1.8
Other	255	0.2	0.6	1.7

Source: 2016 BRES (Office of National Statistics)

Between 2015 and 2016, the borough has seen increases in arts, entertainment, recreation and other services, information and communication, and construction.

The top 50 employers employ over 50,000 people in the borough, 35.5% of the total workforce. The largest employers in the borough in 2017 include the BBC with 7,182 employees, Omni Facilities Management (3,981), L'Oréal (3,568), Hammersmith

Hospital (2,956), Charing Cross Hospital (2,791), Metropolitan Police Authority (2,527), Advanced Childcare Services Ltd (2,328) and Walt Disney Co Ltd (1,597 employees).

Although in current decline, broadcasting / TV & Media is the main sector in Hammersmith and Fulham employing around 20,000 people.

Three football clubs in the borough employ more than 2,000 people.

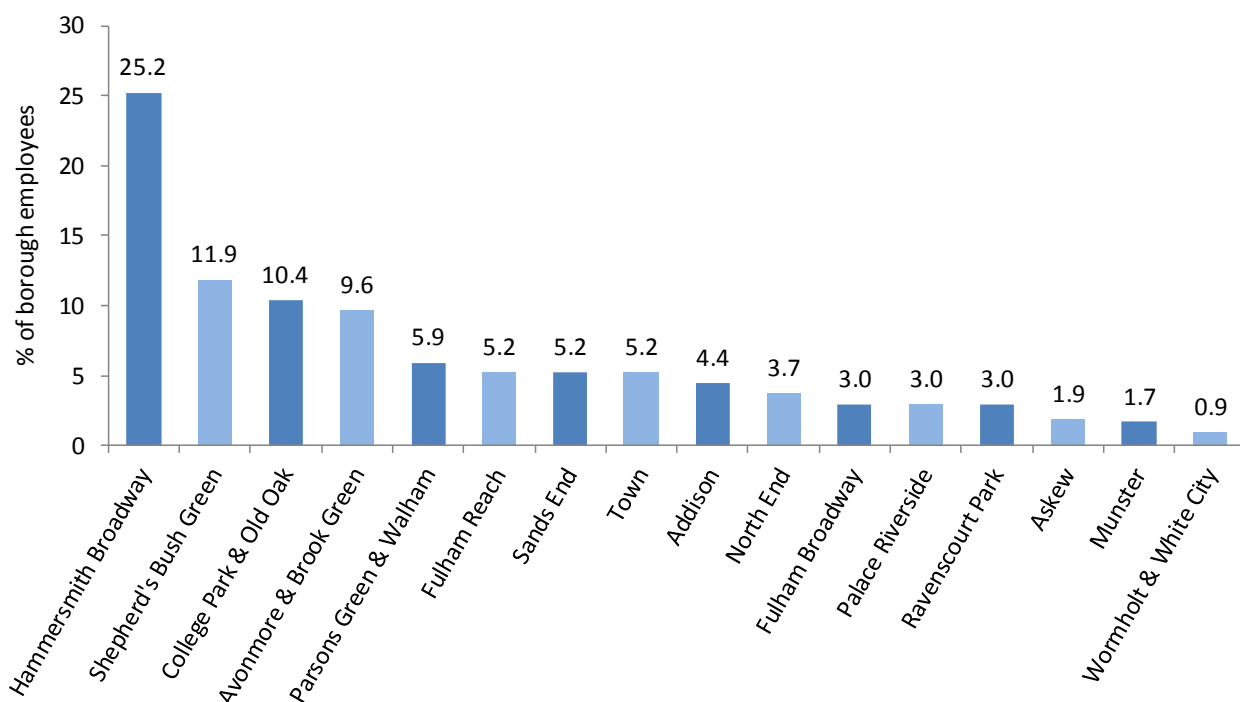
### 5.3 Total Employment

More than half (57%) of the employees in H&F are located in four wards; Hammersmith Broadway, Shepherds Bush Green, College Park & Old Oak, and Avonmore & Brook Green.

Hammersmith Broadway ward is home to several multinational companies and is the largest employment area with over 34,000 employees (25.2% of borough employees). Shepherds Bush Green is the second largest employment area with 16,000 employees (11.9%) followed by College Park and Old Oak ward with 14,000 employees (10.4%).

The mostly residential area of Wormholt & White City ward has the smallest number of employees (1,250), less than 1% of the borough total.

**Figure 45 : Proportion of borough employees by ward**



Source: 2016 BRES (Office of National Statistics)

The highest proportion (80%) of full-time employees is in North End ward and the lowest proportion (55%) is in Parsons Green & Walham ward.

28% of employees working in Hammersmith and Fulham work part-time, a higher proportion than the London average (26%) but lower than the national average (32%).



There are significant differences between wards with part-time work accounting for more than a third of jobs in Parsons Green & Walham, Palace Riverside, Town and Shepherd's Bush Green and less than 20% of jobs in North End, College Park & Old Oak and Avonmore & Brook Green.

According to the 2017 GLA employment projections, Hammersmith and Fulham employment is expected to increase by 1.6% (2,690 employees) each year in the period 2016 to 2041; this is the third highest increase of employment level amongst the London boroughs.

## 5.4 Economic Activity

The proportion of working age population in Hammersmith and Fulham that are economically active at the end of 2017 was 79.4%; this is higher than both the London average and national average (78.2% and 78.4% respectively) and six percentage points higher than in 2011.

The economic activity rate for males was 83.5% (the 21<sup>st</sup> highest in London) and for females was 75.3% (the 9<sup>th</sup> highest in London).

**Figure 46 : Economic activity**



Source: Annual population survey (Nomis), 2017

Employment rate in H&F at 76.4% is also higher compared to both London (74%) and England as a whole (75%). In comparison, 67% of H&F residents were in employment in 2011.

There has been a significant increase in female employment rates (71.8%) and BAME employment rates (68%) in H&F; in 2011 that was 59% and 55% respectively.

82% of all residents in the borough who are employed are in full-time employment compared to 78% in London and 75% in England.

Overall 31% of female workers in the borough are employed on a part-time basis compared to average for London of 33% and England 41%.

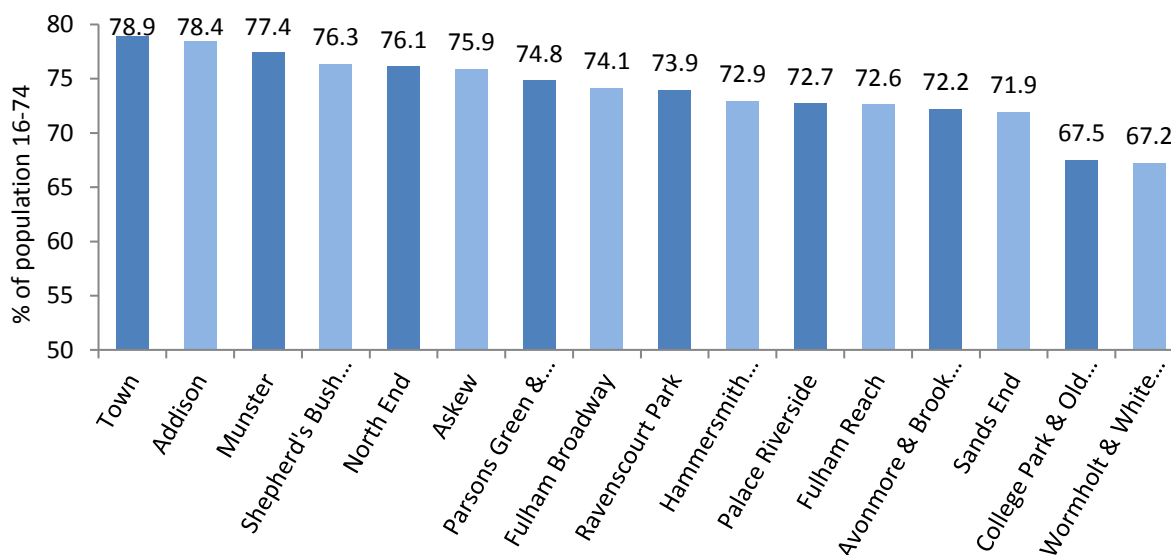
The borough has a larger proportion (15.3%) of self-employed residents than both London (13.5%) and England (10.9%).

47.8% of economically active residents in Hammersmith and Fulham are women (45.8% in London and 46.9% in England).

In H&F, 20.6% of residents were economically inactive (permanently sick or disabled, looking after family/home, retired and some students) - a decrease of six percentage points from 2011. This compares to 21.8% in London and 21.4% in England.

Wormholt & White City and College Park & Old Oak wards have much lower levels of economically active residents (67.2% and 67.5% respectively). Town and Addison wards have significantly higher levels of economically active residents (78.9% and 78.4% respectively).

**Figure 47 : Economic activity by ward**



Source: ONS Census (2011)

## 5.5 Occupation and Industry of Employment

Occupations of working H&F residents are skewed to 'managerial, professional or technical occupations' with proportionately fewer residents employed in 'elementary' occupations.

In 2017, the majority of borough residents (27%) were employed in Professional occupations. H&F residents are 4 percentage points more likely to work in those occupations than the London average and 9 percentage points more than the average for England.

18.6% of H&F's employed population were working as Managers, Directors and Senior Officials, which is higher than both the London average of 12.1% and England average of 11.2%.

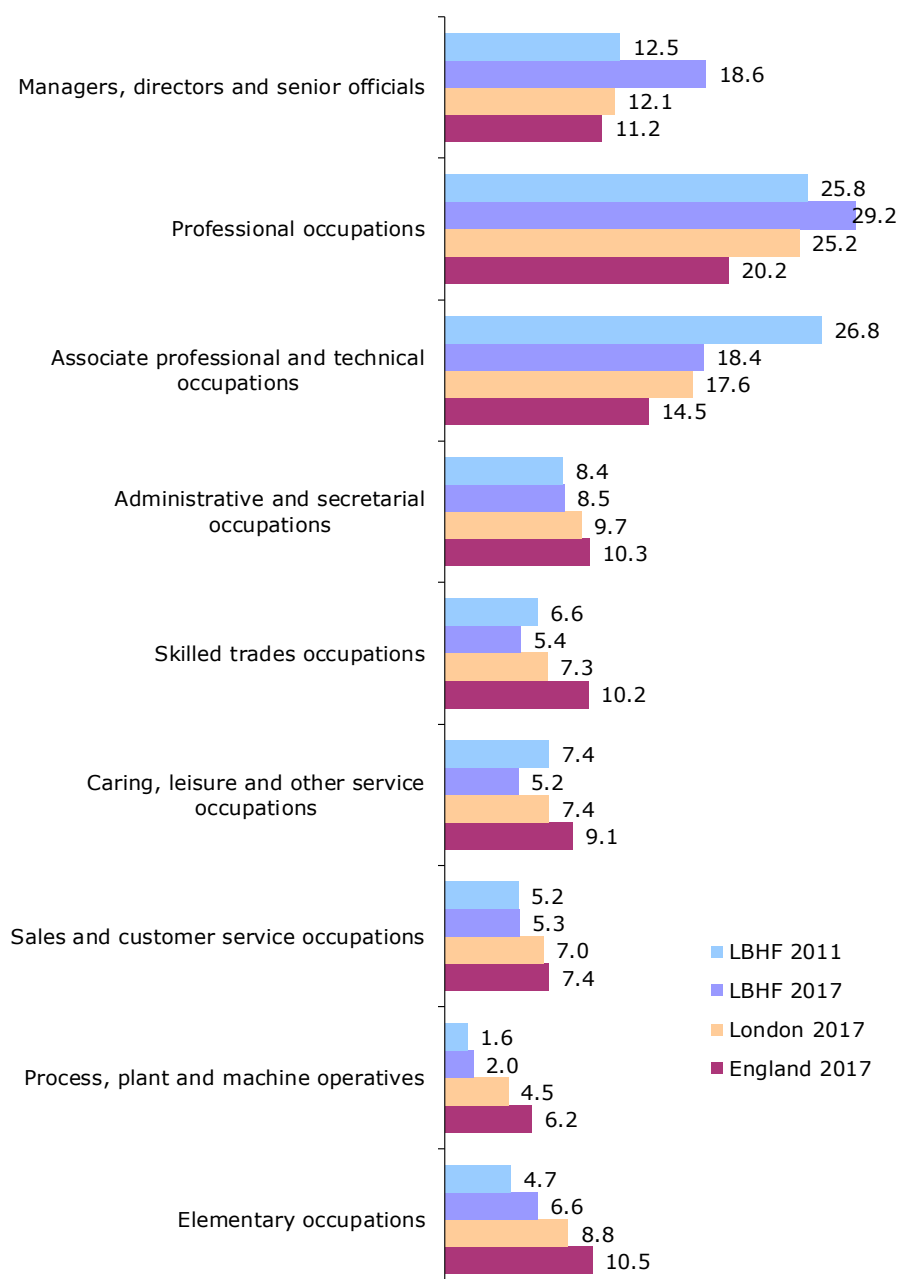
The borough ranked the 18<sup>th</sup> highest nationally in terms of proportion of female residents employed as Managers, Directors, Senior Officials or Professionals (36.4% of the total female workforce).

6.6% of residents in employment were working in the Elementary occupations (8.8% in London), and 8.5% were working in the Administrative and Secretarial occupations (9.7% in London).

Breaking down H&F's employed population by industry of occupation shows that Banking, Finance and Insurance sector is the largest source of employment with nearly 30,000 employees (29%); this is followed by the Public administration, Education and Health sector (26%) and the Distribution, Hotels and Restaurants industries (16%).

The borough ranked the 3<sup>rd</sup> highest in England in terms of proportion of population employed in the Real Estate service sector as a proportion of total employees, the 7<sup>th</sup> highest in the Professional, Scientific and Technical activities sector and the 10<sup>th</sup> highest in the Information and Communication sector.

**Figure 48 : Occupational structure in H&F**



Source: Annual population survey (Nomis), 2017

## 5.6 Commuting Flows

Hammersmith and Fulham is a net importer of workers with 33% more jobs in the borough than local residents in employment.

Less than one-third of H&F residents in work are employed in the Borough, the majority commute to jobs outside H&F.

Nearly three-quarters of the borough's jobs are taken by workers commuting in from outside H&F, the majority from other areas of London.

The proportion of workers in the borough commuting in from outside London stands at 12 and the net in-flow of workers accounts for 16% of the borough's jobs.

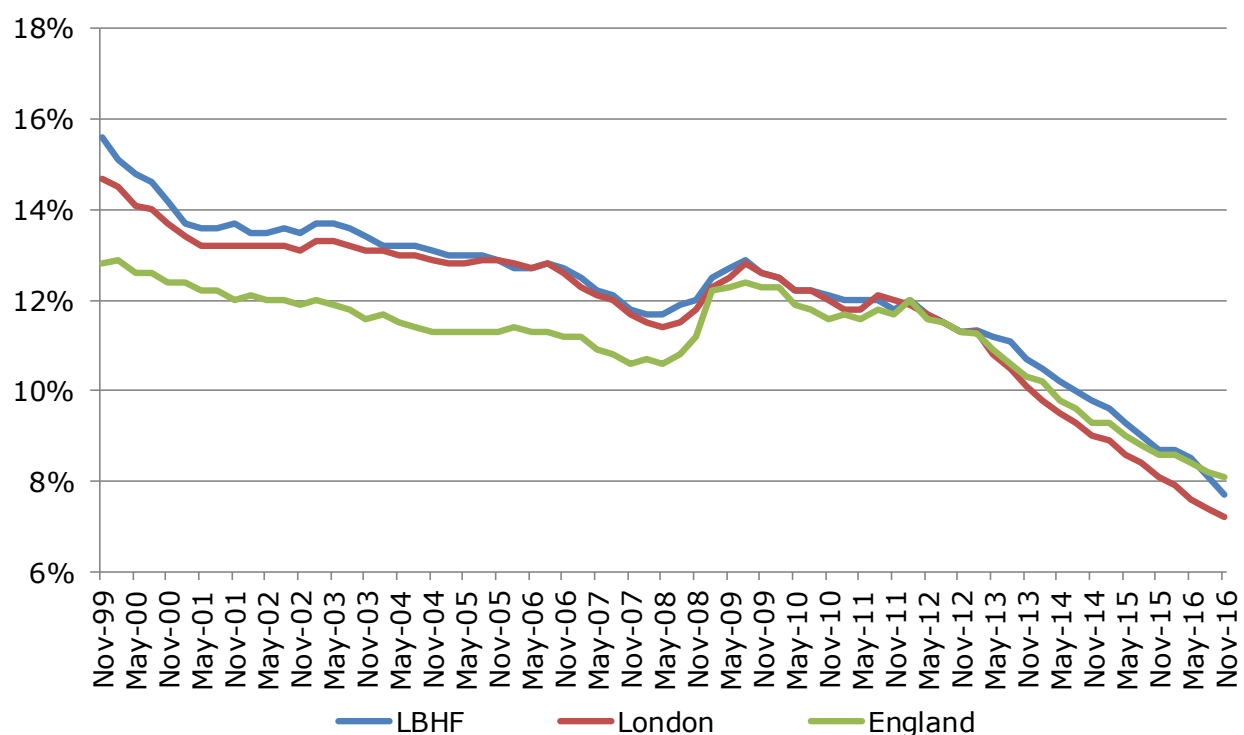
With 80,000 workers commuting in to the borough each day and 60,000 local residents commuting to workplaces outside the borough, the daytime population rises to around 210,000.

## 5.7 Out-of-work Benefit Claimants

The unemployment rate in Hammersmith and Fulham was at 3.8% as of Sept 2017; this is the 8<sup>th</sup> lowest amongst all London boroughs (5.6% in London and 4.6% in England).

The number of working age population on out-of-work benefits (Job Seekers Allowance, Employment and Support Allowance / Incapacity Benefits or Lone Parents on Income Support) stood at 9,850 as at third quarter of 2016; this represents 7.7% of population aged 16 to 64 and it is the 12<sup>th</sup> highest amongst all London boroughs (7.2% in London and 8.1% in England).

**Figure 49 : Trends in out-of-work benefit claimant rate**



Source: DWP, 1999-2016

As at December 2016, the number of H&F residents claiming workless benefits was at the lowest level since records began 17 years ago and it is 29% lower than in Dec 2013.

Some 6,800 residents in H&F were claiming Employment and Support Allowance / Incapacity Benefit; this represents 5.3% of the total borough population of that age group (4.8% in London and 5.8% in England).

The majority (47%) of claimants in H&F have reported mental conditions as their reason for claiming ESA / IB; this is slightly higher compared to the averages for London and England (both 46%).

Proportion of lone parents claiming Income Support (IS) has decreased over the years and the IS rate is lower than the average rate for London and England (1%).

### Figure 50 : Worklessness and Housing Benefit rates

Benefit claimants	LBHF %	London %	England %
Out-of-work benefits (JSA, ESA/IB, IS)	7.7	7.2	8.1
JSA claimants	1.3	1.2	1.1
ESA (Incapacity Benefit) claimants	5.3	4.8	5.8
Lone Parents on Income Support	0.9	1.0	1.0
Others on income related benefits	0.2	0.2	0.2
Housing Benefit	18.5	21.2	15.5

Source: DWP, December 2016

600 (3.5%) residents aged 16 to 24 were claiming benefits (Youth unemployment); this is a lower rate than in London and the UK, and it was predominantly made up of ESA /IB (50%), Lone Parents on IS (28%), JSA (17), Other benefits (5%).

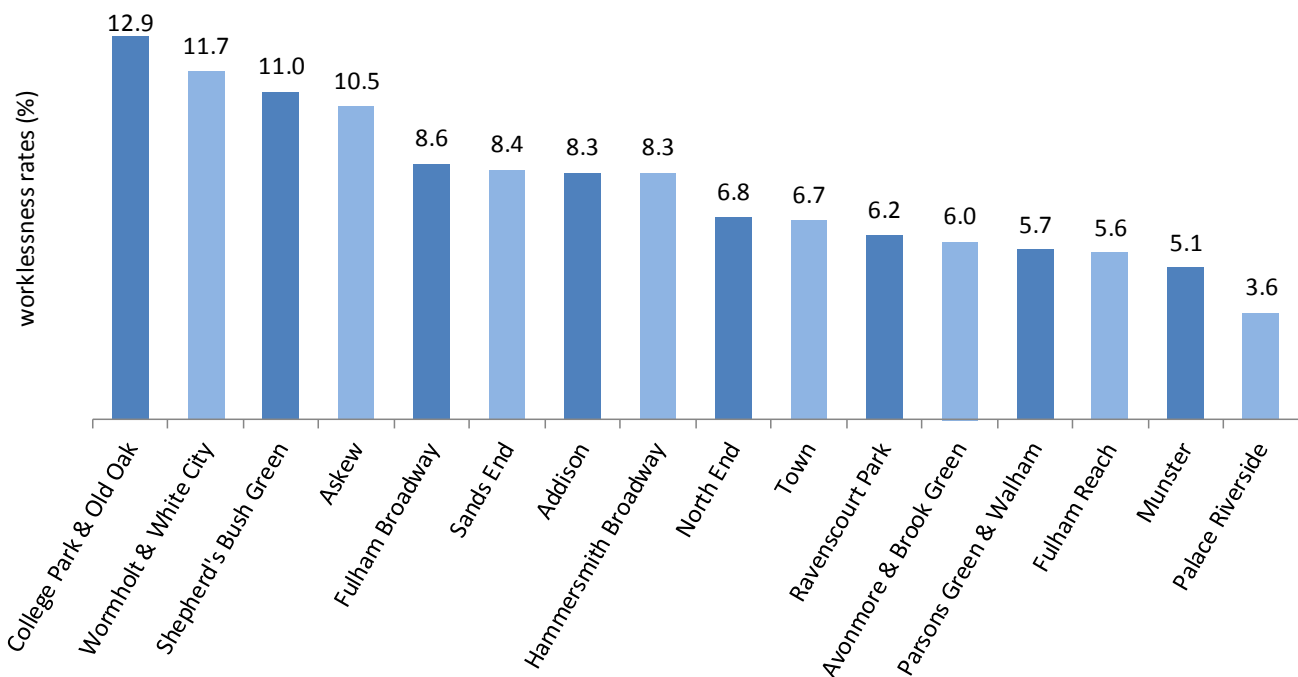
In December 2017, there were 4,195 Universal Credit claimants in H&F (3.3% of the working age population).

There was a total of 15,883 Housing Benefit (HB) recipients in Hammersmith & Fulham in November 2017 or 18.5% of all households in the borough. This is the lowest number since records began and the 16<sup>th</sup> lowest proportion amongst all London boroughs. This is lower than in London (29.7%) but higher than in England as a whole (25.2%).

The lowest proportion of out-of-work benefit claimants was in Palace Riverside ward (3.6%), and the highest was in College Park & Old Oak and Wormholt & White City wards where one in eight residents were in receipt of benefits (12.9% and 11.7% respectively).

The highest ESA / IB rates are recorded in the four northern wards; College Park & Old Oak (8.3%), Shepherd's Bush Green (7.8%), Wormholt & White City (7.2%) and Askew (7%) while the lowest rate of 2.5% is in Palace Riverside ward.

Some 40% of all lone parents claiming Income Support in the borough were located in the four northern wards and the rates range from 0.3% in Palace Riverside to 1.7% in both the Wormholt & White City and College Park & Old Oak ward.

**Figure 51 : Worklessness rates by ward**

Source: DWP, December 2016

## 5.8 Not in Education, Employment or Training

Young people aged 16 and 17 who are not in education, employment or training are classified as NEET.

The 2017 not in education, employment or training (NEET) rate for Hammersmith and Fulham was 2.1% (a 1.8 percentage point decrease on the 2012 figure), compared to the London and national averages of 6% and 6.7% respectively; these figures also include 16-17 year olds whose activity is not known.

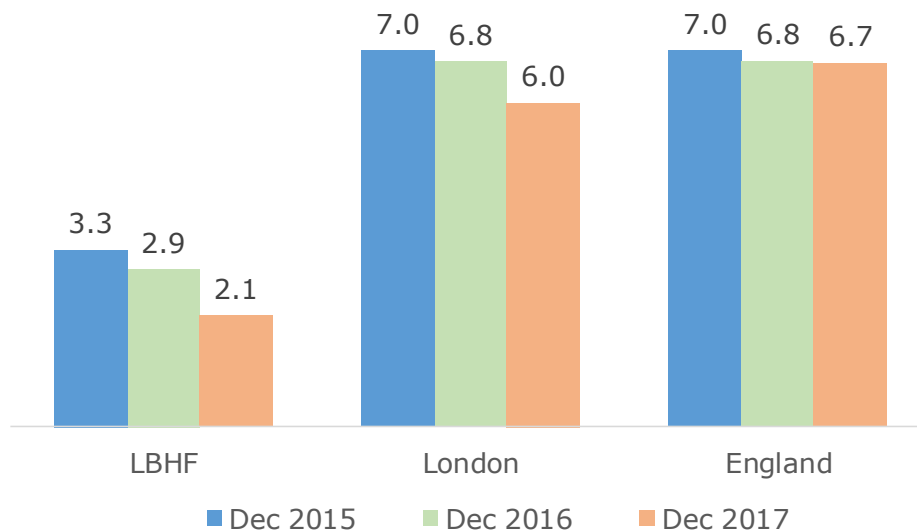
The borough has the lowest NEET / 'Not known' rate in the country (out of 151 local authorities where data is available). Conversely, 'In Learning' level by academic age 16 and 17 at 97.6% is the highest in the country.

Hammersmith and Fulham's rate of NEETs fell for the ninth year in a row and it is now a third of the average rate for London and England as whole. The estimated number of young people classified as NEET in H&F in December 2017 was 49. The majority (80%) of these were estimated to be aged 17.

This estimated total of 49 in 2017 compared with an estimated total of 90 in 2008.

The percentage of young people whose participation status is 'Not known' in H&F was 0.7% which is the lowest in London and 3.5 percentage points lower than the regional average. The borough ranked the 11<sup>th</sup> lowest in England (out of 151 local authorities where data is available).

In the last few years, amongst 16-17 year olds in H&F there are slightly more young women who are NEET than young men. The figures for London and England show significantly higher NEET rates for young men than for young women.

**Figure 52 : 16–17 year old NEET rates**

Source: Department for Education, 2017

## 5.9 Household Income

The average gross household income (including investment income and social security benefits) in Hammersmith and Fulham is £50,260 per annum or 11% higher than in London and 30% higher than in the country as a whole.<sup>17</sup>

28% of borough households depend on less than £25,000pa compared to 32% for the whole of London. Over a third (37.5%) of households in the North sub area depend on less than £25k.

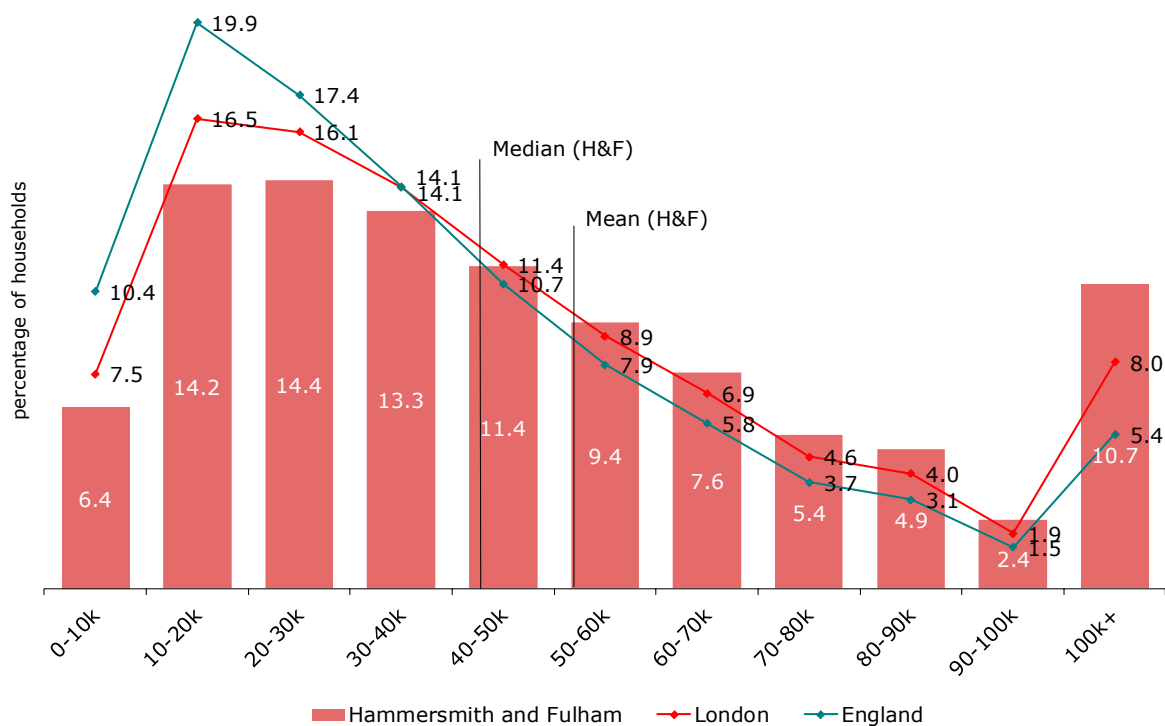
The proportional gap between the ward with the highest income and the ward with the lowest income in the borough is at its highest level ever recorded. There are two northern wards that have an average household income nearly twice as low as some wards in the South sub-area.

The lowest household income in the borough is in College Park & Old Oak and Wormholt & White City ward (£32.3k and £35.7k respectively) and highest income is in Parsons Green & Walham and Palace Riverside ward (£63.7k and £62.9k respectively).

Only one in seventeen households in College Park & Old Oak and Wormholt & White City wards have a combined annual gross income of over £75k, compared to one in three households in Parsons Green & Walham, and Palace Riverside wards (borough average 20%).

The lowest average incomes in the borough (at LSOA level) are £23.8k in the Edward Woods estate, £25.8k in the Clem Attlee estate, and £25.9k in the White City estate. The highest average incomes are in Parsons Green & Walham ward (£72.8k) and in Ravenscourt Park ward (£71.6k).

<sup>17</sup> CACI PayCheck 2017

**Figure 53 : Household income profile**

Source: CACI PayCheck 2017

## 5.10 Deprivation

The Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015 (IMD 2015) is a national index developed by the Government to measure a range of aspects of poverty and exclusion across and between local authorities. More specifically, the IMD 2015 combines indicators across economic, social and housing issues, including:

- Income;
- Employment;
- Health and Disability;
- Education, Skills and Training;
- Barriers to Housing and Services;
- Living Environment; and
- Crime;

At a borough level, Hammersmith and Fulham has been measured as less deprived than in 2010 and 2007. It is measured 92<sup>nd</sup> most deprived local authority in England and 16<sup>th</sup> out of the 33 London boroughs, compared to the previous measure of 55<sup>th</sup> most deprived in 2010 (59<sup>th</sup> in 2007).

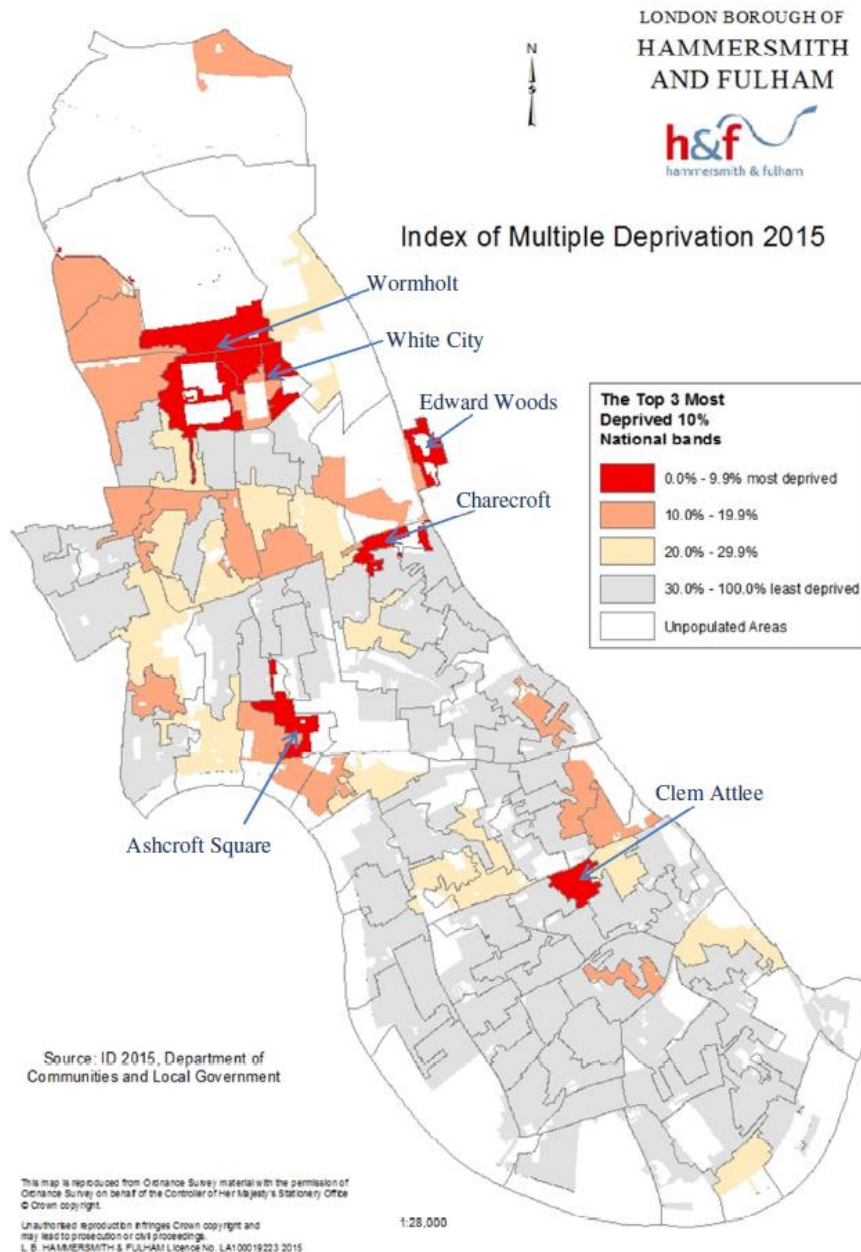
The lowest ranks are on the Living Environment domain (7<sup>th</sup> most deprived in England), Crime (39<sup>th</sup> most deprived), Income (75<sup>th</sup> most deprived) and Barriers to Housing and Services measure (79<sup>th</sup> most deprived) out of 326 local authorities in England. H&F does not rank highly on the Education, Skills and Training Deprivation domain.

The borough has 8 output areas (LSOAs) within the 10% most deprived nationally compared to 4 LSOAs in 2010, and it has 17 LSOAs within 10-20% most deprived (25 in 2010). Conversely, there are now 11 LSOAs in the 30% least deprived neighbourhoods nationally (1 in 2010).



8 LSOAs ranked in the 10% most deprived nationally consist largely of public sector estates: Clem Attlee, Edward Woods, White City, Wormholt, Charecroft and Ashcroft Square (see Figure 54).

**Figure 54 : Output areas falling in the 30% most deprived nationally**



There are 2 Income deprivation sub-domains of IMD 2015:

- Income Deprivation affecting Children Index (IDACI) measures the proportion of all children aged 0 to 15 living in income deprived families. For H&F the levels of child poverty are similar to the 2010 measurement with 26 LSOAs in the 10% most deprived nationally. Over 43% (13,000) of children aged 0 to 15 live in income deprived families (in the 20% most deprived nationally).
- Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI) measures the proportion of residents aged 60+ who experience income deprivation. 21 LSOAs (19% of the borough) are in the 10% most deprived nationally (13 LSOAs in 2010). Over 49% (8,337) of older people are income deprived (in the 20% most deprived nationally).

### 5.11 Resident segmentation (Acorn)

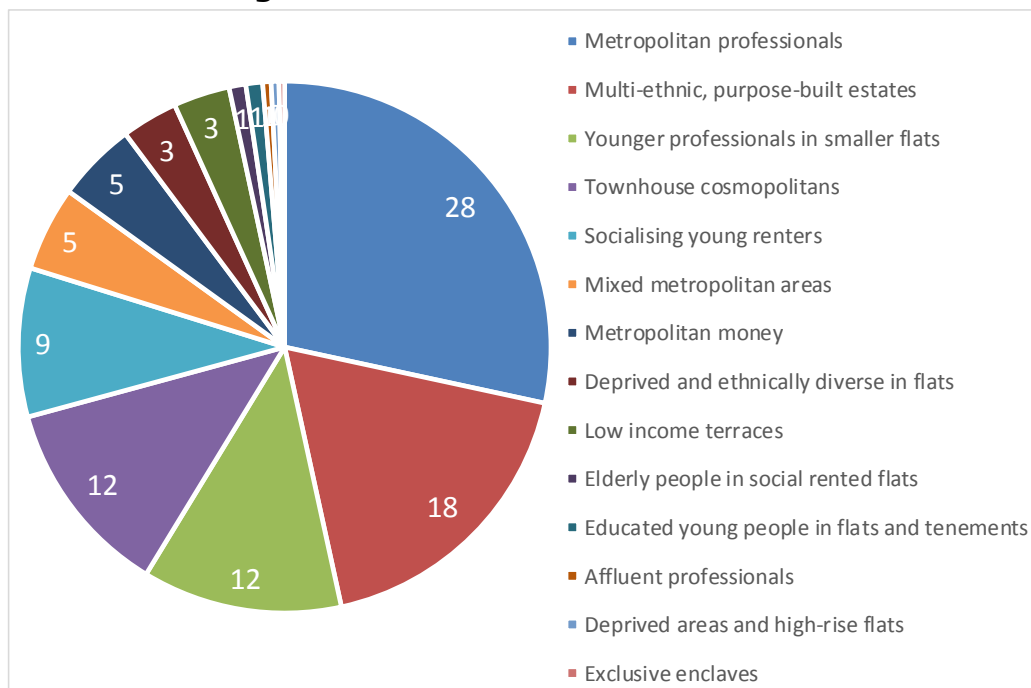
Acorn is a consumer classification that segments the UK population and by analysing demographic data, social factors, population and consumer behaviour, it provides precise information and an understanding of different types of people.

The classification into segments allows assumption to be drawn about the preferred behaviour of the segment groups and helps the council understand where to focus its service provision to meet the needs and preferences of its residents.

The three predominant resident segmentations in H&F are Metropolitan professionals (28% of the population), Multi-ethnic, purpose-built estates (18%), and Younger professionals in smaller flats (12%).

Metropolitan professionals are mainly concentrated in the South sub-area while Younger professionals in smaller flats are also concentrated in large parts of Hammersmith and Shepherds Bush.

**Figure 55 : Resident segmentation in H&F**



Source: Acorn CACI, 2017

### 5.12 Regeneration Initiatives

Hammersmith and Fulham Council has a strategic approach to regeneration, which is promoted and managed in partnership with local employers and the community at large. The borough is projected to be a major contributor to the capital's economic growth over the next decade.

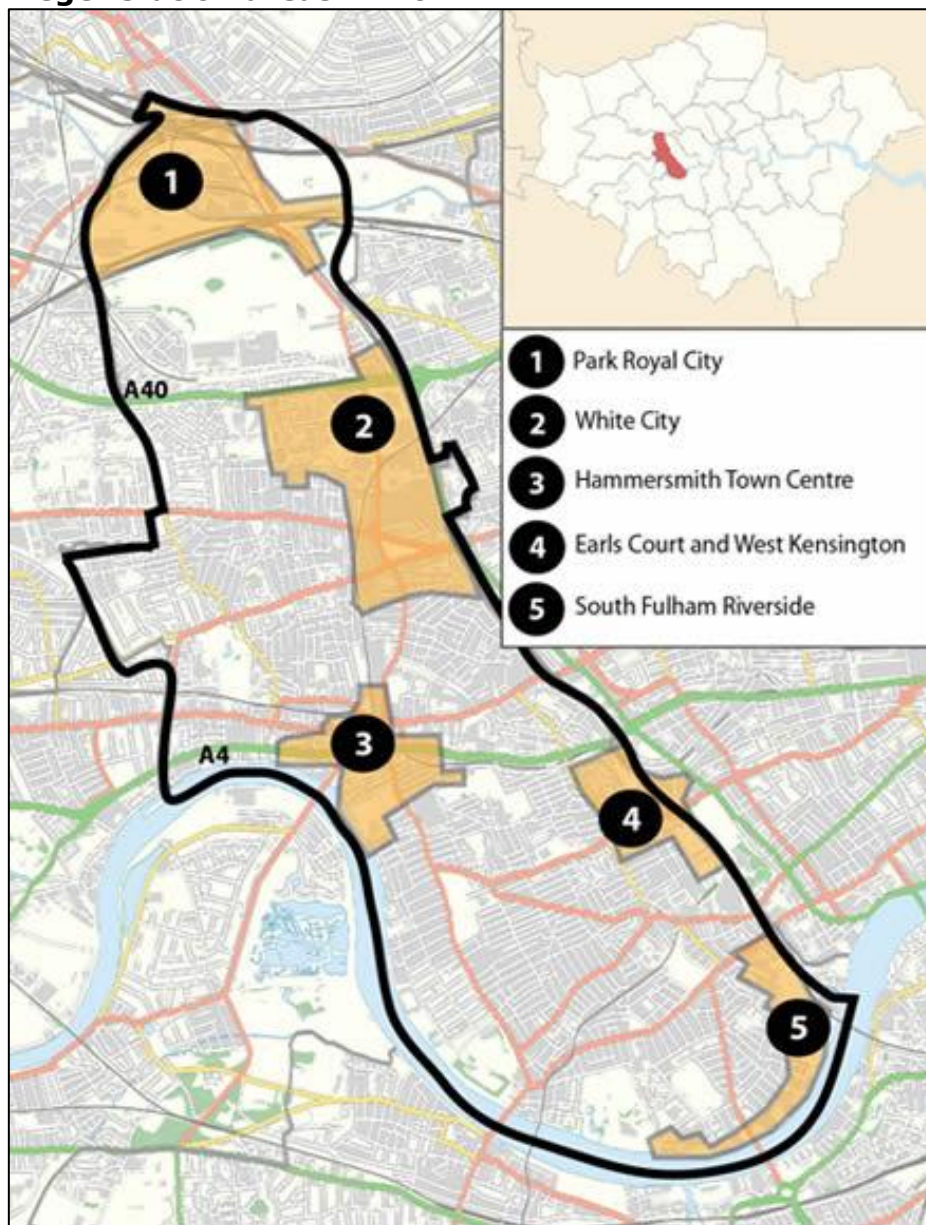
The council has an essential role in 'placemaking' - using its assets, inspiration and potential to manage H&F public spaces so as to promote growth, happiness and well-being.

A priority is to improve Hammersmith and Fulham's town centres and commercial hubs to transform what the borough has to offer and enhance its promotion in Europe and around the world. A new Local Plan and Hammersmith town centre masterplan will be at the forefront of this work.

There are five major developments in the borough and three of them are in London's Opportunity Areas. The Council will continue to ensure that the borough's regeneration areas - White City, Hammersmith town centre, and South Fulham Riverside - deliver significant growth opportunities for existing residents and new businesses, private and social housing, jobs and infrastructure. Plans for White City, Earls Court and West Kensington are well advanced.

To the North, the eastern part of the Old Oak and Park Royal Development Corporation Opportunity Area lies in the borough and will contain the new HS2/Crossrail station and 22,000 new homes.

**Figure 56 : Regeneration areas in H&F**



## 6 Education and Qualifications

### 6.1 Educational Establishments

There are 4 nursery schools, 34 primary schools, one voluntary aided bilingual school, 17 academies and free schools and 3 secondary schools in Hammersmith and Fulham. The borough also houses 8 special schools and pupil referral units, and one college - Ealing Hammersmith and West London College.

**Figure 57 : Locations of schools, nurseries and early year centres in H&F**



The percentage of schools in Hammersmith and Fulham which were rated outstanding or good by Ofsted inspectors in 2016/17 was 92%, with 43% outstanding. This was above the national average (89% and 21% respectively).

### 6.2 Educational Attainment - Primary Schools

For the authority overall, performance at all Key Stages in schools in Hammersmith and Fulham continues to be above national averages.

In primary schools, at Key Stage 1 and 2, the percentage of pupils reaching the expected standard in reading, writing and mathematics was above the national average in all three subjects.

The percentages of pupils working as expected at Key Stage 1 were higher in 2017 than in 2016 in reading (79%, up from 78%), in writing (72%, up from 70%) and in mathematics (79%, up from 77%). All were above the national average (76%, 68% and 75% respectively in 2017).

The percentages of pupils working at greater depth at Key Stage 1 had declined in reading (27%, down from 32%), although writing remained at 18%, and mathematics had declined from 26% to 23%. However, all were above the national average (25%, 16% and 21% respectively in 2017).

The percentage of pupils working as expected at Key Stage 2 had improved in reading, writing and mathematics overall (74% in 2017, up from 61% in 2016) and was also above the national average (61%, up from 53%). The percentages had also improved in reading (82%, up from 74%), in writing (81%, up from 78%) and in mathematics (86%, up from 79%); all were also above the national average.<sup>18</sup>

The percentage of pupils working at greater depth at Key Stage 2 had also improved in reading, writing and mathematics overall (14% in 2017, up from 8% in 2016) and was also above the national average (9%, up from 5%). The percentages had also improved in reading (35%, up from 24%), in writing (22%, up from 18%) and in mathematics (35%, up from 19%); all were also above the national average.

### **6.3 Educational Attainment - Secondary Schools**

In secondary schools, the percentage of students achieving all key indicators was above the national average, and Hammersmith and Fulham was ranked top in London for performance in the English Baccalaureate.

Further reforms were introduced this year to the GCSE grading system with grades 9-1 replacing A\*-G for English and mathematics. Points 9-4 (4 and above) are deemed equivalent to A\*-C (a 'standard' pass) but points 5-9 are a new measure termed a 'strong' pass by the DfE and have no historic equivalencies.

The percentage achieving 9-4 (A\*-C) in English and mathematics was provisionally 70%, also 70% in 2016, which was above the national average (59%). 53% provisionally achieved 9-5 in English and mathematics, compared with 40% nationally.

For the English Baccalaureate (a measure based on a combination of English, mathematics, science, a language and a humanities subject), 40% of students provisionally achieved this standard in 2017, compared with 41% in 2016; this was also considerably above the national average (22%). 36% achieved a strong pass, compared with 20% nationally.

The borough also performed well in terms of the deleted indicator, 5 GCSEs at Grades A\*-C including English and mathematics, at 68% provisionally, up from 64% in 2016 (56% nationally).

Attainment 8 (a score based on points for eight main subjects) is also provisionally above the national average (50.9, compared with 44.6) and Progress 8 (a score standardised

<sup>18</sup> LBHF School Performance Report 2017

to a national average of zero, based on the GCSE points that would be expected, given prior attainment at KS2) was 0.17, which was considerably above the national average.

For A Levels, the percentage of papers awarded the highest grade (Grade A\*) was 8% in 2017, which was the same as the 2017 national average (8%). Those achieving Grade A\*-A was 27%, compared with 26% nationally.

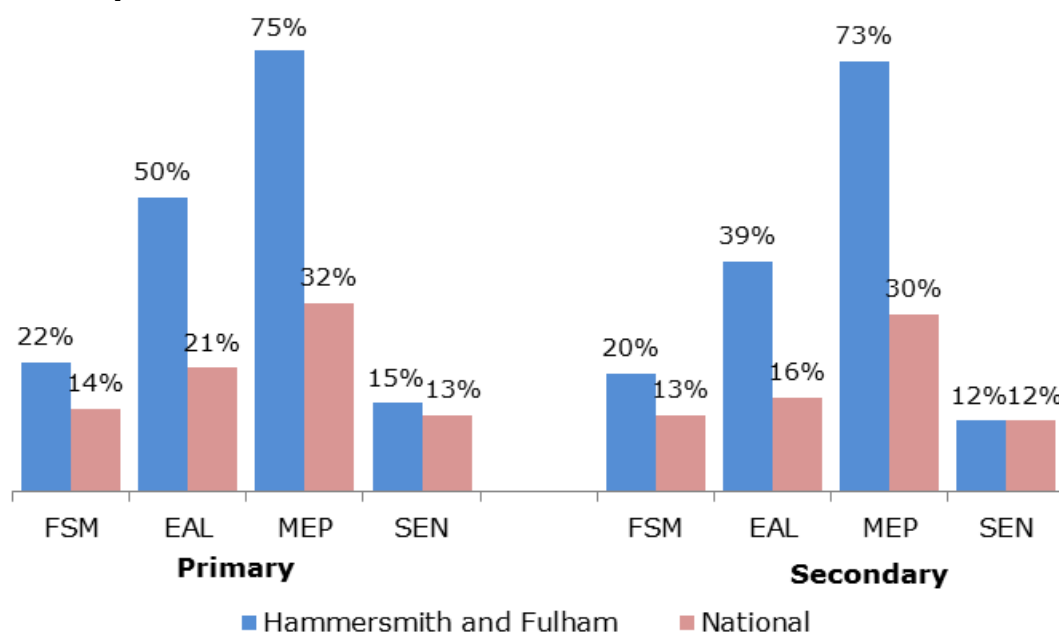
## 6.4 Performance of Pupil Groups

In reviewing performance of schools in Hammersmith and Fulham an analysis is also made of the achievements of pupils in vulnerable groups. This includes those entitled to a free school meal (FSM), special educational needs (SEN) and those with English as an additional language (EAL). It also includes minority ethnic pupils, and those who are in the care of the local authority.

In 2017 in primary schools the percentage of pupils entitled to a free meal (FSM, 22%) was considerably above the national average (14%) and pupils speaking English as an additional language (EAL, 50%) was over twice the national average of 21%. 75% of pupils were from an ethnic minority (MEP, compared with 32% nationally), and 15% were SEN (compared to 13% nationally).

In secondary schools the percentage of pupils entitled to a free meal (20%) was considerably more than the national average (13%), and pupils speaking English as an additional language (39%) was over twice the national average of 16%. 73% of pupils were from an ethnic minority (compared with 30% nationally), and 12% were SEN (the same as nationally).

**Figure 58 : Pupils on roll in H&F schools**



Source: LBHF School Performance Report 2017

The differences (gaps) between key groups of pupils were smaller locally than nationally when deprivation (pupil premium, as measured by free school meal entitlement over six years and looked after status), is considered. Furthermore, EAL pupils performed above non-EAL pupils, an exceptional achievement when considering

that approximately three-quarters of EAL speakers arrive in primary school with little or no fluency in English. Additionally, achievement was considerably above the national average for each group.

At Key Stage 4 the gap was also smaller than nationally for pupil premium, and as at Key Stage 2, achievement was higher than nationally for each group individually.

At both key stages, all main ethnic groups performed above, or broadly in line with, the national percentage for that group in terms of achieving as expected in reading, writing and mathematics (Key Stage 2) and Grades 9-5 in English and mathematics (Key Stage 4).

## **6.5 Higher Education Admissions**

The Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA) student record is collected in respect of all students registered at a reporting higher education institution who follow courses that lead to the award of a qualification(s) or institutional credit, excluding those registered as studying wholly overseas.

1,483 of Hammersmith and Fulham residents aged 18 to 24 registered for the first time at Higher Education (HE) institutions in 2016, a 4.6% increase from 2013. Of these, 1,212 (82%) were first year undergraduate enrolments.

In 2016, Hammersmith and Fulham had the 12<sup>th</sup> lowest rate of HE student enrolments per 1,000 population aged 18-24 years in London at 92.7.

However, almost half of all over 16 residents are already educated to a degree level qualification (498 per 1,000); this is the 7<sup>th</sup> highest rate in London.

The borough had the 11<sup>th</sup> lowest rate in London of undergraduate HE student enrolments at 75.8 per 1,000 population aged 18-24.

There were 846 female (57%) and 637 male (43%) H&F residents enrolled for the first time at HE institutions in 2016; this is in line with both the regional and national averages. 38% of all H&F students on first year HE enrolments were 18 years old (37% in London and 46% in England).

H&F has an ethnically diverse student population, with 49% of all first year HE registered students aged 18-24 classed as non-white; this compares with 61% in London and 20% across the country. Rates per 1,000 for students aged 18-24 enrolled in higher education show that rates for BAME groups (13 per 1,000) are nearly twice as high as they are for White groups (7 per 1,000).

The areas with the lowest student enrolment rates tend to be in the North Fulham and South Hammersmith area.

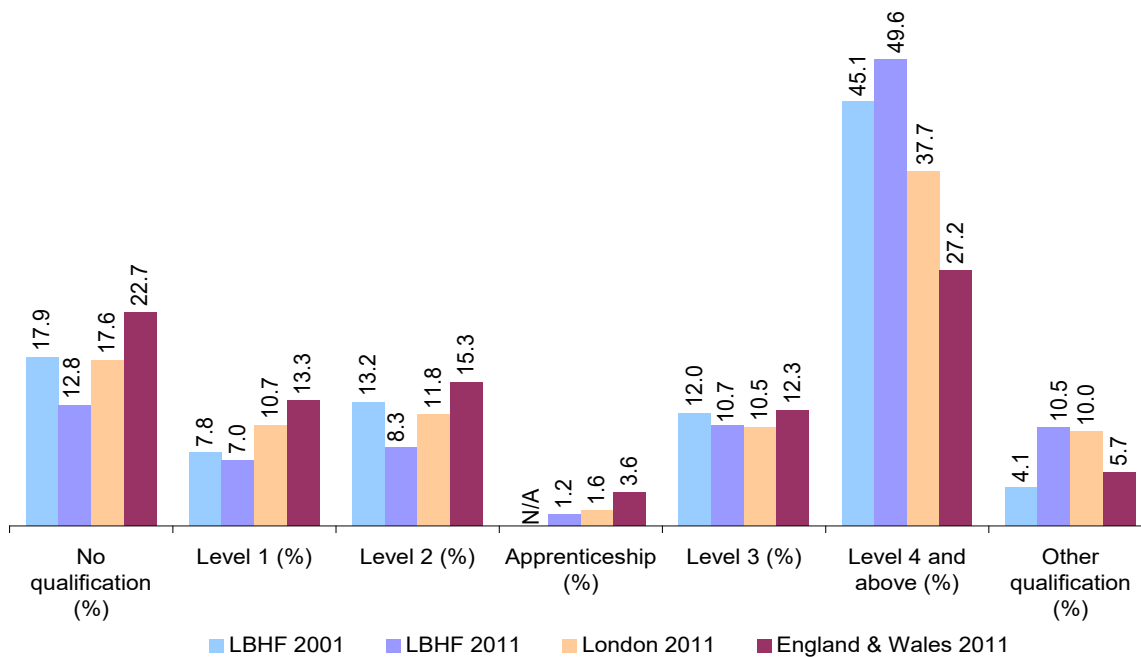
## **6.6 Educational Qualifications**

The 2011 Census data show that 19,515 of adults (12.8%) living in Hammersmith and Fulham have no formal qualification; this is better than the overall rates for both London (17.6%) and England & Wales (22.7%). The 2001 Census recorded 18% of adults aged between 16 and 74 in H&F with no qualifications.

Borough residents are more highly qualified than both the regional and the national averages. Almost every second resident is qualified to level 4 or above (broadly equivalent to degree level), compared to 37.7% in London and 27.2% across England & Wales as a whole. This is the 7<sup>th</sup> highest proportion of any local authority in England & Wales.

13% of over 16 year olds in the borough have no qualifications, compared to 22% in England and 18% in London.

**Figure 59 : Highest level of qualification**



Source: ONS Census (2011)

At a ward level, the proportion of those aged over 16 with no qualification ranges from 9% in Town, and Avonmore & Brook Green ward, to 23% in College Park and Old Oak. The proportion of over 16 year olds with a level 4 qualification or above ranges from 32% in College Park and Old Oak, to 58% in Town ward.

The latest (2016 ONS) Annual Population Survey figures show that at 61%, Hammersmith and Fulham has the 9<sup>th</sup> highest percentage of residents with a degree level qualification (London 52% and England 38%).

8,500 or 6.5% of working age population in H&F have no educational qualifications; this is lower than both the regional and national averages (6.6% and 7.9% respectively).

There is a high concentration of adult population with no qualifications in the North sub area (30% in College Park & Old Oak).

Nearly 8,400 people who are economically inactive (6.4% of the total working age population in the borough) want to have a job; this compares to just under 5% nationally and 5.2% in London.



**Figure 60 : Qualifications by ward**

Ward	None (%)	Level 1 (%)	Level 2 (%)	Apprenticeship %	Level 3 (%)	Level 4+ (%)	Other (%)
Addison	9.3	6.1	7.2	1.1	8.5	57.4	10.5
Askew	13.7	7.5	9.3	1.4	11.5	45.1	11.4
Avonmore & Brook Green	9.3	6.0	7.5	0.8	10.2	54.5	11.7
College Park & Old Oak	23.0	10.5	11.2	1.2	9.5	31.9	12.6
Fulham Broadway	14.8	6.9	8.2	1.4	10.6	47.7	10.4
Fulham Reach	11.7	6.2	7.2	1.2	13.0	51.6	9.2
Hammersmith Broadway	15.0	7.3	8.1	1.2	12.9	45.3	10.2
Munster	9.7	5.0	7.1	0.9	11.3	56.9	9.1
North End	11.2	6.7	6.9	1.0	10.2	52.6	11.4
Palace Riverside	9.9	5.2	9.1	1.1	10.6	56.2	8.0
Parsons Green & Walham	9.5	5.5	8.4	0.8	10.2	56.4	9.1
Ravenscourt Park	9.9	6.3	8.1	1.0	10.3	55.1	9.2
Sands End	12.8	8.6	9.2	1.2	11.3	47.6	9.3
Shepherd's Bush Green	13.9	7.5	8.6	1.5	10.0	46.5	12.1
Town	9.4	5.6	6.8	1.1	9.5	57.9	9.8
Wormholt & White City	21.5	10.9	11.0	37.4	14.9	18.6	1.8

Source: ONS Census (2011)

## 6.7 Students

In the borough, 11% of the over 16 population are either school children or full time students, this is the same proportion as in London as a whole, and slightly higher than in England as a whole (8%).

**Figure 61 : Schoolchildren and full-time students aged 16+ by ward**

Ward	Students (number)	Students (%)	Students (Rank)
Addison	812	8.3	13
Askew	1134	9.7	9
Avonmore & Brook Green	1524	14.2	2
College Park & Old Oak	843	11.6	6
Fulham Broadway	1069	11.2	8
Fulham Reach	1646	16.6	1
Hammersmith Broadway	1234	12.3	4
Munster	823	8.8	11
North End	1237	12.2	5
Palace Riverside	479	7.9	14
Parsons Green & Walham	684	7.8	15
Ravenscourt Park	750	8.5	12
Sands End	1192	11.3	7
Shepherd's Bush Green	937	9	10
Town	731	7.8	16
Wormholt & White City	1300	12.5	3

Source: ONS Census (2011)

At a ward level, the proportion of students in the population aged 16+ ranges from 8% in Town, Parsons Green & Walham and Palace Riverside wards, to 16.6% in Fulham Reach.

The majority of full time students in the borough are economically inactive (66%). 28% were in employment, and 6% were unemployed.

## 7 Crime and Safety

### 7.1 Total Crimes

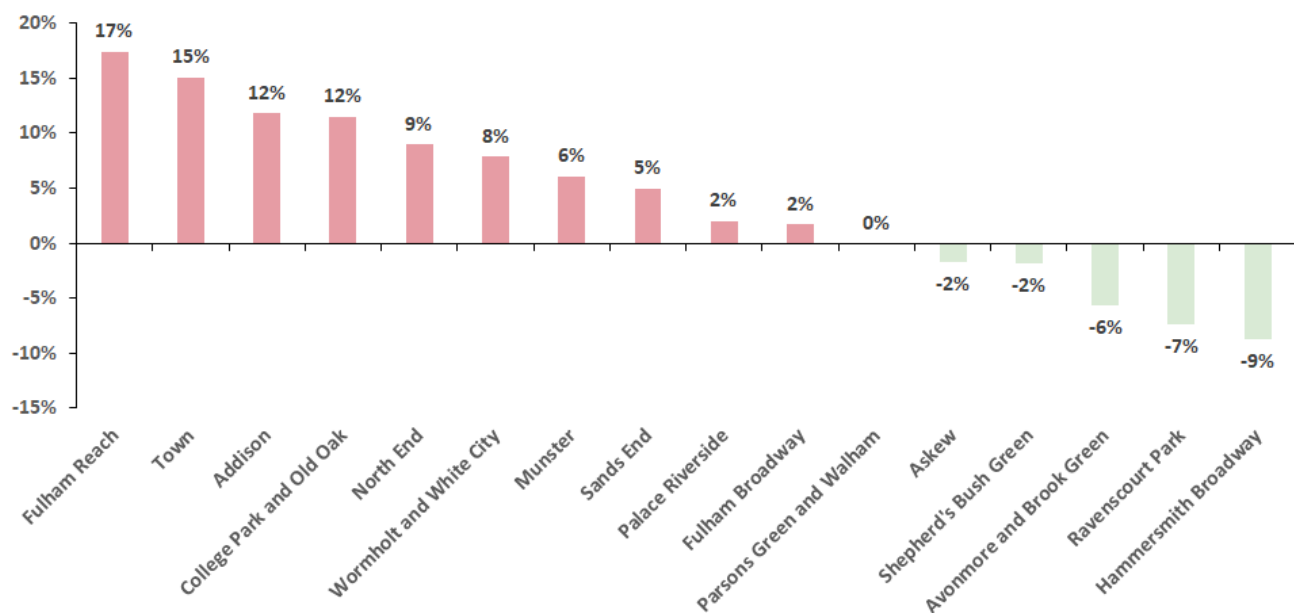
Hammersmith and Fulham has seen a 2% increase in total notifiable offences between 2015-16 and 2016-17; an actual increase of 437 offences. This is the 8<sup>th</sup> lowest change out of all London boroughs.

Between the same period the following main crime types all saw an increase: Fraud or forgery (+60%, actual increase of 12 offences), robbery (+28%, 99 more offences), sexual offences (+14%, 56 more offences), Other notifiable offences (+10%, 46 more offences), violence against the person (+4%, 262 more offences), theft and handling (+2%, 207 more offences), and criminal damage (+2%, 23 more offences).

Two major crime types experienced decreases in the number of offences committed between 2015-16 and 2016-17; burglary (-3%, 46 less offences) and drug offences (-15%, 222 less offences).

Five wards saw a decrease in total crime between 2015-16 and 2016-17; with Hammersmith Broadway having the largest fall of -9%, followed by Ravenscourt Park (-7%) and Avonmore and Brook Green (-6%). Fulham Reach (17%), Town (15%) and Addison (12%) wards saw the biggest increases between the two years.

**Figure 62 : Change in all crimes 2015-16 and 2016-17 by ward**



Source: Metropolitan Police 2015-2017

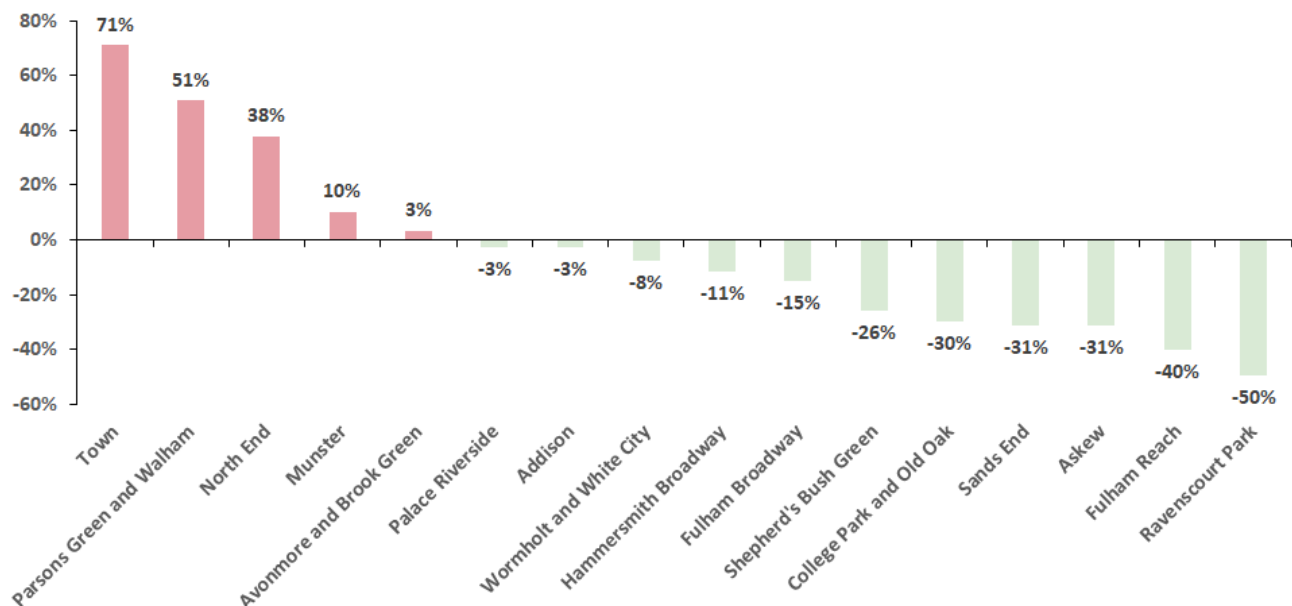
### 7.2 Burglary in a dwelling

Hammersmith and Fulham has seen a decrease in burglaries between 2015-16 and 2016-17. Burglaries have decreased by 3% between the two years. This is an actual reduction of 46 crimes.

Seven out of the 16 wards saw a reduction in burglaries between 2015-16 and 2016-17. Of these the wards with the largest decreases were Fulham Broadway which had a 24% decrease (an actual reduction of 30 crimes), along with Sand's End (-34%, 31 less crimes) and Ravenscourt Park (-36%, 51 less crimes).

The largest increases in burglaries were in Town (77%), Palace Riverside (65%) and North End (40%).

**Figure 63 : Change in Burglary in dwelling 2015-16 and 2016-17 by ward**



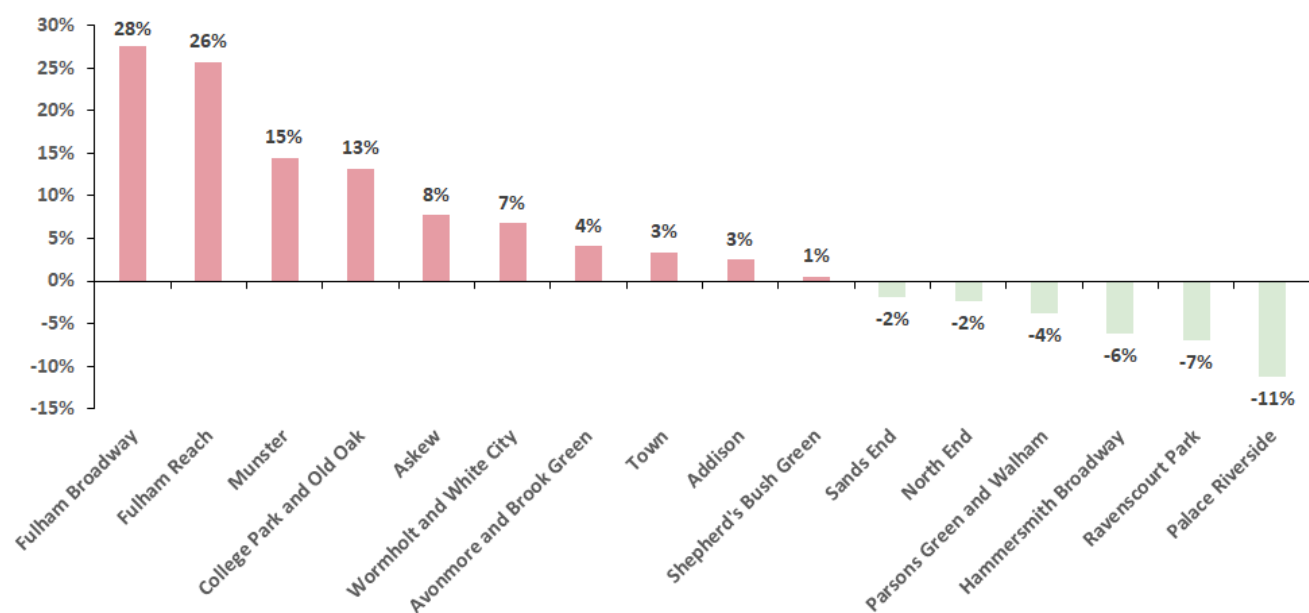
Source: Metropolitan Police 2015-2017

### 7.3 Violence against the person

Hammersmith and Fulham has seen a 4% increase in violent crimes between 2015-16 and 2016-17. This is an actual increase of 262 crimes. Across London there was a 5% increase in violent crimes in London.

Ten wards saw an increase in violent crimes between 2015-16 and 2016-17.

**Figure 64 : Violence against person change 2015-16 and 2016-17 by ward**



Source: Metropolitan Police 2015-2017

Fulham Broadway and Fulham Reach saw the largest increases of 28% and 26% respectively over this period. Ravenscourt Park (-7%) and Palace Riverside (-11%) experienced the largest decreases in the borough.

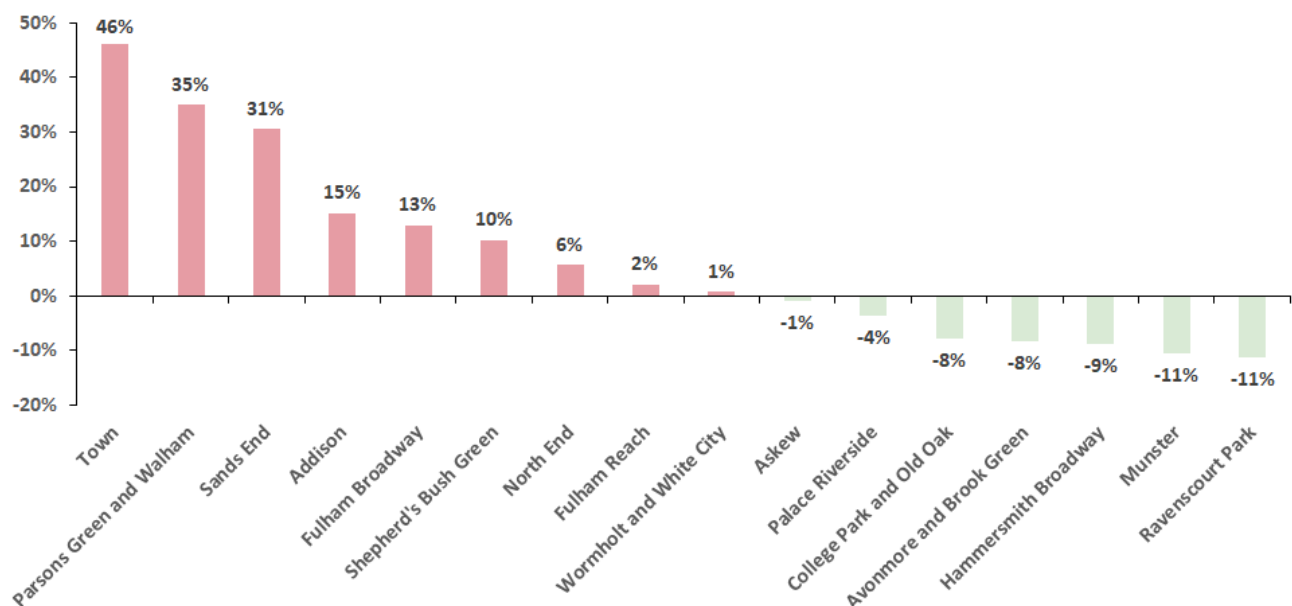
## 7.4 Motor vehicle crimes

Hammersmith and Fulham has seen a 5% increase in motor vehicle crimes between 2015-16 and 2016-17. This is an actual increase of 145 crimes. Across London there was a 13% rise in this crime type.

Nine out of the sixteen wards experienced an increase in motor vehicle crimes between 2015-16 and 2016-17.

Town, Parsons Green and Walham, and Sands End all saw increases of over 30% between the two years whilst Hammersmith Broadway (-9%), Munster (-11%) and Ravenscourt Park (-11%) had the largest reductions.

**Figure 65 : Motor vehicle crimes change 2015-16 and 2016-17 by ward**



Source: Metropolitan Police 2015-2017

## 7.5 Anti-Social Behaviour

Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) incidents are recorded on a number of systems including CAD, CRIS, Environmental Protection Team, ReACT, and Neighbourhood Wardens.

In Hammersmith and Fulham, based on 999 calls (CAD), the most common forms of ASB are 'Rowdy or Inconsiderate Behaviour', 'Rowdy and Nuisance Neighbours', and 'Noise' incidents.

Between 2015-16 and 2016-17, most ASB types saw an increase, with the main two forms of ASB 'Rowdy and Inconsiderate Behaviour' incidents rising by 2% and 'Rowdy and Nuisance Neighbours' incidents also rising by 10%.

'Noise' incidents fell by 9% during the same period.

ASB incidents that occur in Council properties are recorded on the ReACT database. The total number of incidents recorded on ReACT has been falling year on year since 2010-11. However, in 2015-16 and 2016-17 total incidents almost remained the same with 496 incidents recorded in 2015-16 and 497 in 2016-17.

The most common incident type reported on ReACT was noise incidents. Noise incidents made up 23% of all calls in 2016-17. Between 2015-16 and 2016-17 the total number of noise incidents reduced by 9% from 126 to 115 Verbal abuse incidents, which made up 15% of all calls, reduced by 17%. Drugs/Substance misuse incidents, which made up 13% of all incidents, increased by 28%.

**Figure 66 : Change in Anti-social behaviour**

ASB Type	2015-16	2016-17	Change number	Change %
Animal Problems	22	29	7	-31.8
Begging / Vagrancy	417	598	181	-43.4
Fireworks	83	75	-8	-9.6
Littering / Drugs Paraphernalia	52	32	-20	-38.5
Malicious / Nuisance Communications	5	11	6	120.0
Noise	635	575	-60	-9.4
Prostitution Related Activity	12	13	1	8.3
Rowdy / Nuisance Neighbours	684	753	69	10.1
Rowdy or Inconsiderate Behaviour	2846	2906	60	2.1
Street Drinking	47	38	-9	-19.0
Substance Misuse	131	83	-48	-36.6
Trespass	39	54	15	38.5
Vehicle Abandoned - Not Stolen	56	69	13	23.2
Vehicle Nuisance / Inappropriate Use	248	212	-36	-14.5
TOTAL	5,146	5,365	219	4.3

Source: Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD), Met Police 2015-2017

## 7.6 Youth Offending

Youth offending rates of First time entrants (FTEs) in Hammersmith and Fulham to the Youth Justice System are higher than the average rates for London.

FTEs are defined as young people aged 10-17 who receive their first substantive outcome. Rates per 100,000 are used by the Ministry of Justice for comparative purposes.

Between April 2016 and March 2017, there were 571 FTEs per 100,000 people aged 10-17 to the Youth Justice System (YJS) for 73 youths in the borough; this compares to 401 FTEs per 100,000 in London and 321 FTEs per 100,000 in England as a whole.

Overall, there has been a very steady downward trend in the rate of first time entrants to the YJS in the past four years. The borough comparative rate per 100,000 reduced by 27% from 786 in Apr 12- Mar 13. The actual number of first time entrants in H&F reduced by 22% from 93.1 in Apr 12- Mar 13.<sup>19</sup>

<sup>19</sup> H&F Youth Offending Team, 2017

## 8 Environment and Leisure

### 8.1 Environment and Leisure Facilities

The borough has 7.25 kilometres of riverside frontage and 618 hectares of open space. Once a year the area hosts the world-famous Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race as well as the RideLondon festival of cycling, WestRun London 10K, and Putney and Fulham Riverside Half Marathon.

H&F has one of the highest numbers of health and fitness clubs in the country. Some community centres, such as the Masbro Centre, also provide sports and fitness facilities.

In addition to health and fitness clubs, there are several dance schools and studios located in the borough - Dance Attic Studio, Incognito Dance Company, Karen Hardy Dance Studios, Dance Azucar.

Two private sports facilities, The Queens Club and Hurlingham Club, are also located in the borough.

The borough is home to three professional football clubs: Chelsea FC, Fulham FC and Queens Park Rangers FC.

There are five libraries within the borough - Shepherds Bush, Hammersmith, Askew Road, Avonmore, and Fulham Library.

In addition to the public libraries, the Archives and Local History Centre is located in central Hammersmith and Hurlingham Academy school and community library is located in Sands End.

There are several museums in the borough, including the Museum of Fulham Palace and the William Morris Society.

There are also a number of small galleries located throughout the borough.

There are also several large entertainment venues in the borough. These include the Eventim (Hammersmith) Apollo, Shepherd's Bush Empire, Bush Theatre and Lyric Hammersmith.

Hammersmith and Fulham is well served in respect of cinemas with one in the Westfield Shopping Centre that includes 3D, VueXtreme and Digital 4K showings.

Many bars and pubs located in the borough are also venues for live music and comedy.

There are a number of large hotels located throughout the borough. Some of these hotels provide conference and exhibition facilities as well as health and fitness suites.

There is a major exhibition and conference facility located at Olympia London.

Three main town centres are Hammersmith, Shepherd's Bush and Fulham and there is a network of other key shopping areas in H&F.

## 9 Transport

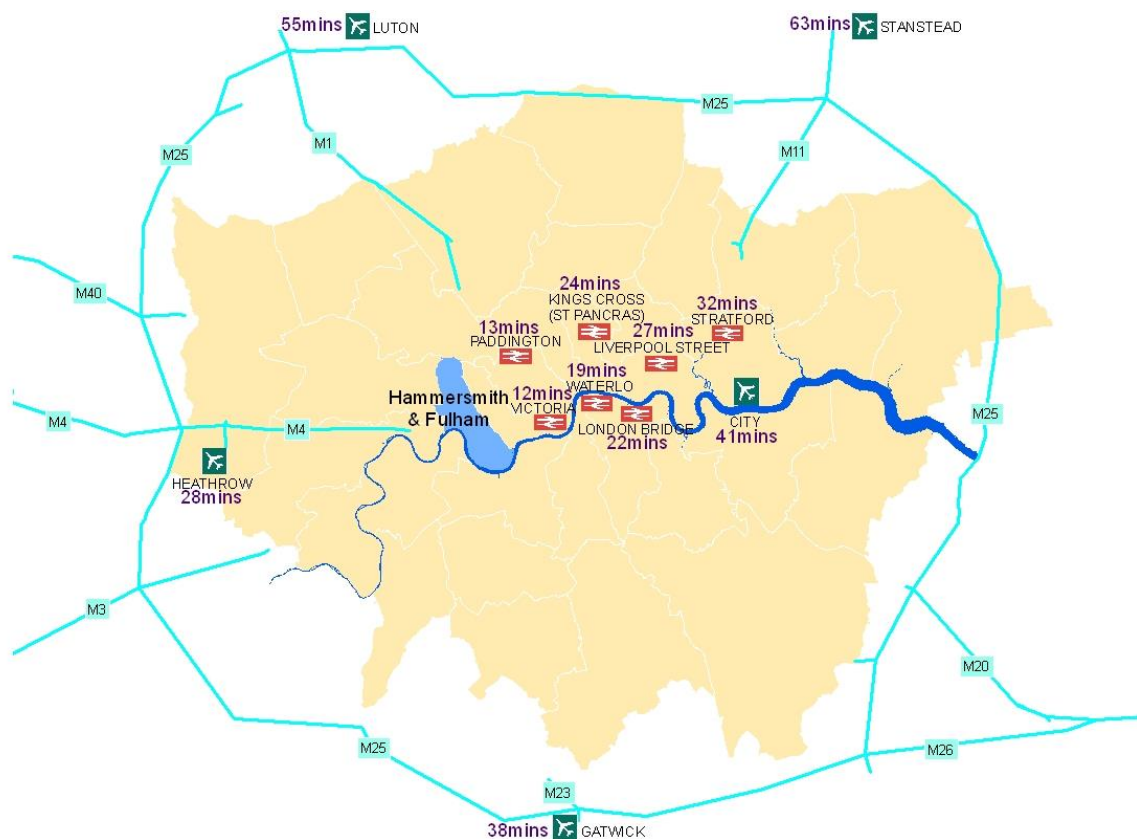
### 9.1 Traffic Flows

Hammersmith and Fulham is situated on key strategic road and rail routes between Central London and West London.

The busiest roads in the borough are the A4 and the A40 with connections to the M4, followed by the A3220 (TLRN roads) with connections to the M1. The busiest borough-owned road is Putney Bridge followed by Wandsworth Bridge Road and Uxbridge Road.

The Council has introduced a 20mph speed limit on all side roads in the borough including the sections of main roads in the three town centres, where collision rates are high. The 30mph speed limit is retained on the other main roads in the borough.

**Figure 67 : LBHF position in London**



### 9.2 Public Transport - Rail and Underground Stations

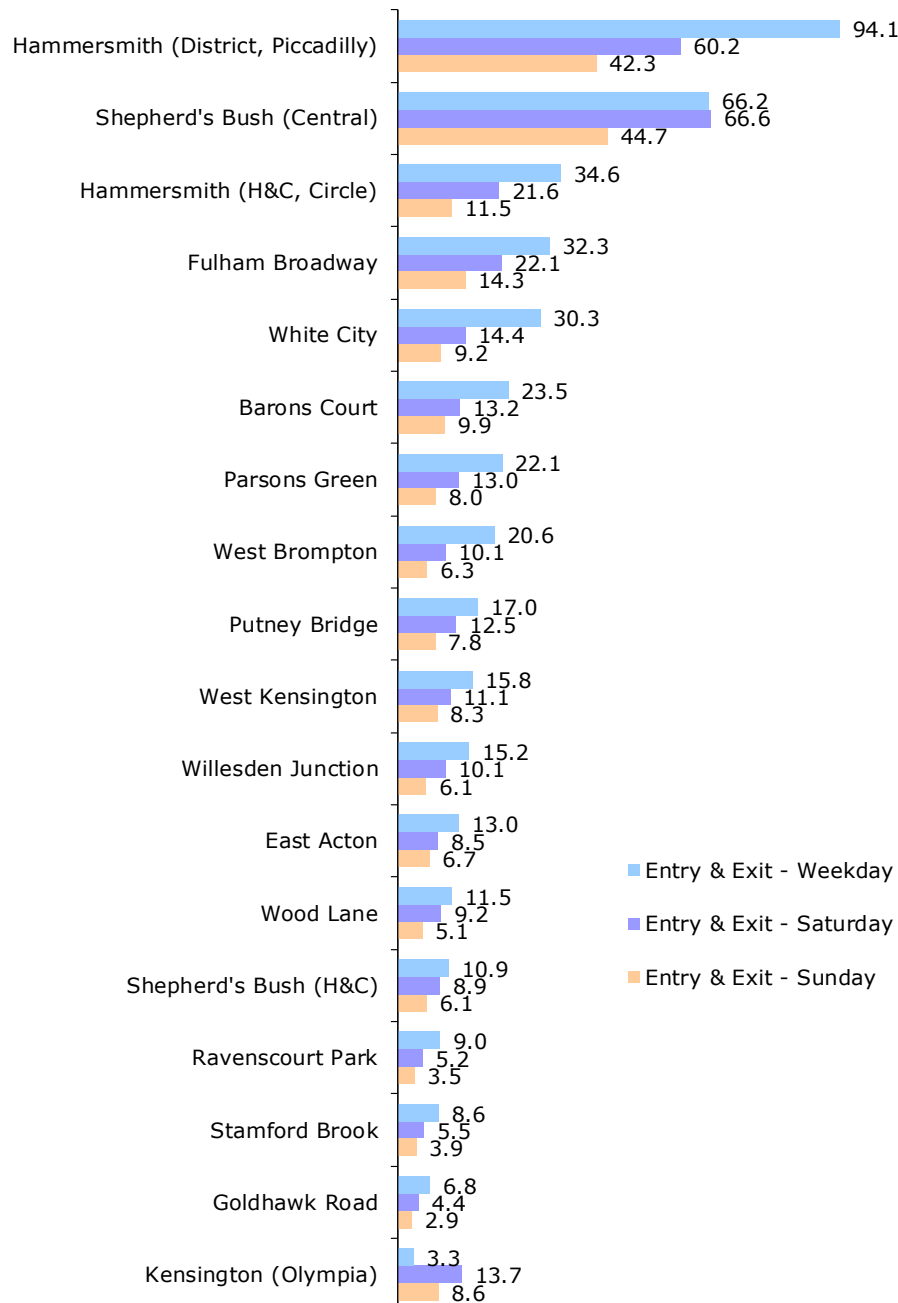
The borough is served by five underground lines connecting it with Central London to the East and Heathrow to the West. The underground lines serving the borough are the Piccadilly line, the District line, the Hammersmith & City line, the Central line and the Circle line.

16 London Underground stations are located inside the borough boundary (with six additional stations on or close to the boundary) as well as four national rail stations. It takes less than 20 minutes to Heathrow, Paddington and King's Cross St Pancras from Hammersmith and around 50 minutes to Gatwick.



In H&F, the busiest tube station by far is Hammersmith (District & Piccadilly lines) with over 94,000 entries and exits during each weekday, followed by Shepherd's Bush (Central line) with over 66,000 entries and exits. These two stations also account for the larger number of passengers on Saturdays and Sundays.

**Figure 68 : Passenger use of underground stations (number in thousands)**



Source: Transport for London (2017)

There is one overground rail line which links the North and South of the borough. It starts at Stratford and ends in Clapham Junction linking up the northern parts of the capital with the SW postal area.

The West London national rail line runs along the borough's eastern boundary, with stations at Imperial Wharf, West Brompton, Kensington Olympia and Shepherd's Bush, linking up Brighton, Birmingham and the North.

### 9.3 Public Transport - Buses and Bus Routes

There are 47 daytime bus routes and 23 night bus routes serving Hammersmith and Fulham. 20 roads in the borough are defined as busy bus routes.

Putney Bridge has by far the highest frequency of bus service, being served by 11 bus routes and over 40 buses per hour.

Hammersmith Broadway bus interchange is used by over 35,000 passengers every weekday.

Almost all the borough's households live within 400m of a bus route. On an average weekday, 20% of borough residents use the bus.

**Figure 69 : Transport routes in H&F**

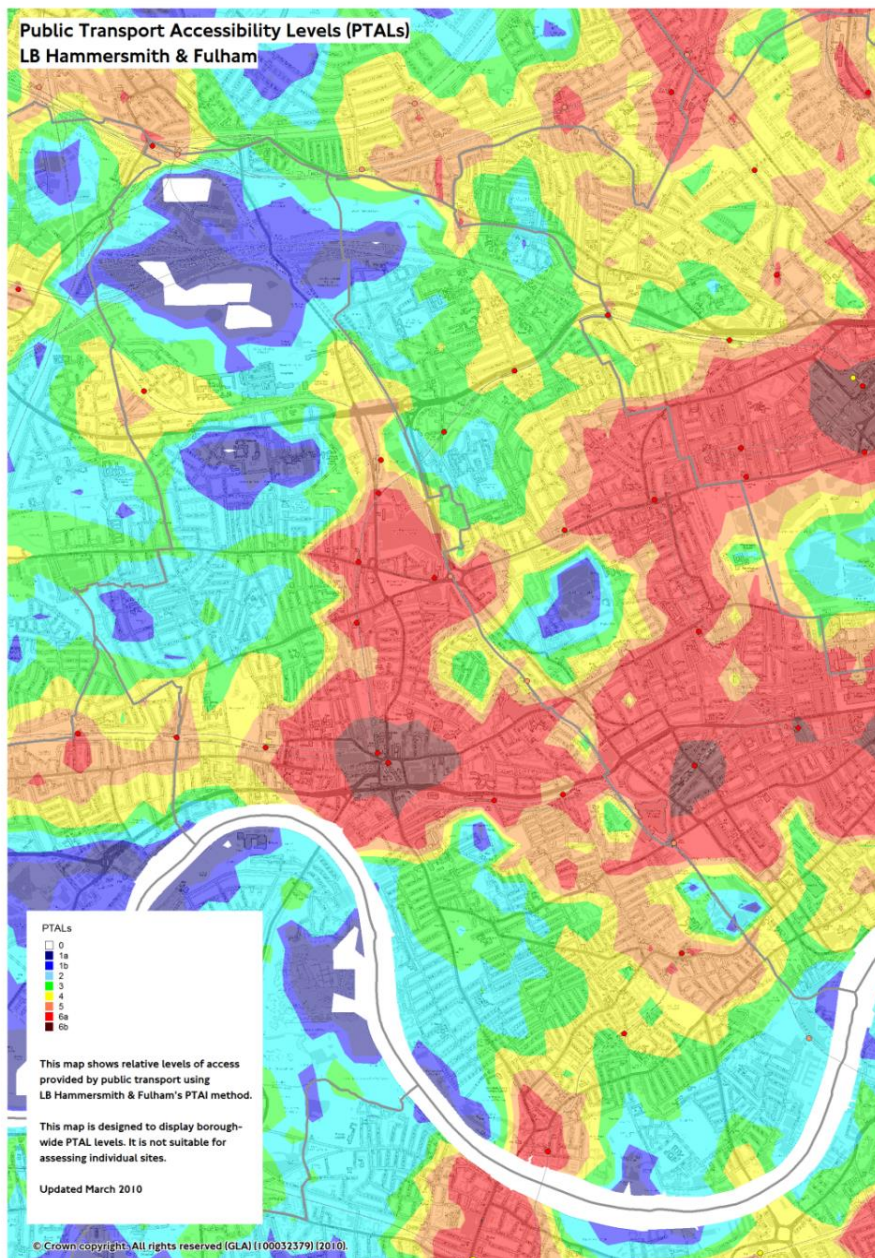


## 9.4 Public Transport Accessibility Levels

Access to public transport is one of the most attractive elements of living in the borough.

According to Transport for London's (TfL) Public Transport Accessibility Levels (PTAL) measure, Hammersmith Broadway and Shepherds Bush Green have a very good public transport accessibility level; that decreases as we move North or South from the area.

**Figure 70 : Public transport accessibility level in H&F**



Source: Transport for London

Note: PTALs are a detailed and accurate measure of the accessibility of a point to the public transport network, taking into account walk access time and service availability. The method is essentially a way of measuring the density of the public transport network at any location within Greater London.

The measure therefore reflects:

- Walking time from the point-of interest to the public transport access points;
- The reliability of the service modes available;
- The number of services available within the catchment; and
- The level of service at the public transport access points - i.e. average waiting time

## 9.5 Car or Van Ownership

Car ownership is a common indicator of material deprivation because it may impede access to some services. Low levels of car ownership typically occur in areas with high concentrations of public housing (as well as in town centres where residents have good access to public transport) and may impede access to some services. Equally, residents living in areas with a good access to public transportation tend to own fewer vehicles.

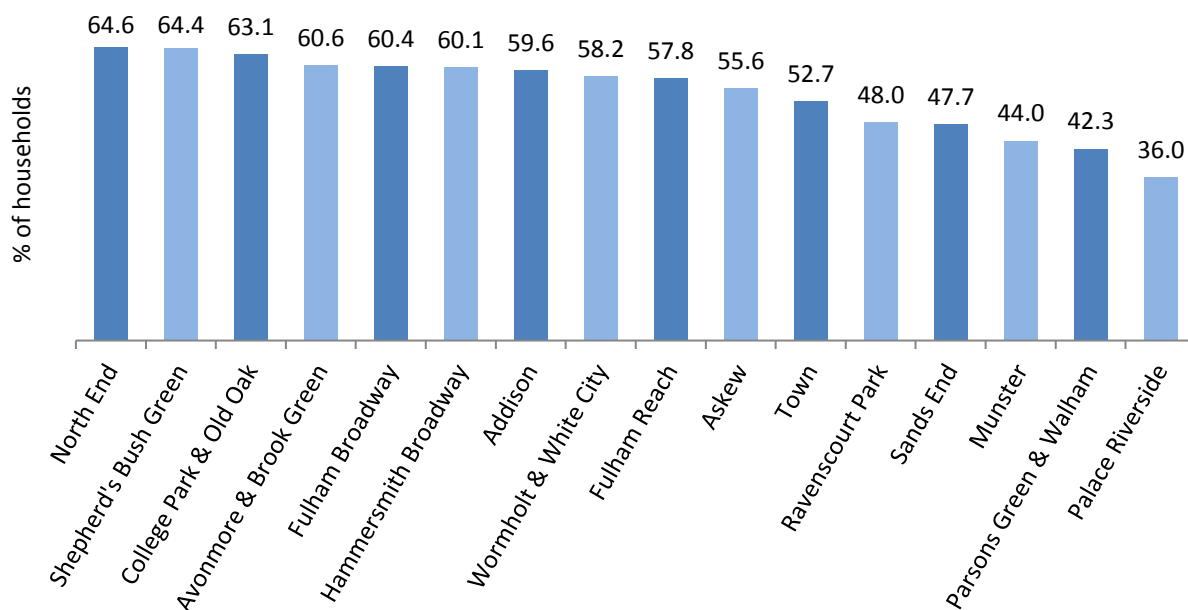
The proportion of households without use of a car or van in Hammersmith and Fulham has risen since 2001 from 48.6% to 55.2% in 2011; this is the 10<sup>th</sup> highest proportion of any local authority in England.

There is a slightly higher proportion of households without a car or van in inner London but the rate is much lower for London as a whole (41.6%) and England (25.8%).

There were an estimated 43,843 cars or vans reported to belong to borough residents accounting for only 1.6% of all cars or vans in the capital.

The wards of North End, Shepherd's Bush Green and College Park & Old Oak have the highest proportions of households without the use of a car or van (65%, 64% and 63% respectively). Only 36% of households in Palace Riverside are without the use of a car.

**Figure 71 : Households without the use of a car or van by ward**



Source: ONS Census (2011)

The South sub area has the largest concentration of cars or vans (42.3% of all cars or vans in H&F). 3,591 cars or vans belong to residents of Sands End ward, 3,548 of Parsons Green & Walham, and 3,326 of Munster ward.

There are 87 cars or vans per 100 households in Palace Riverside compared to only 40 cars or vans per 100 households in North End ward.

## 9.6 Method of Travel to Work

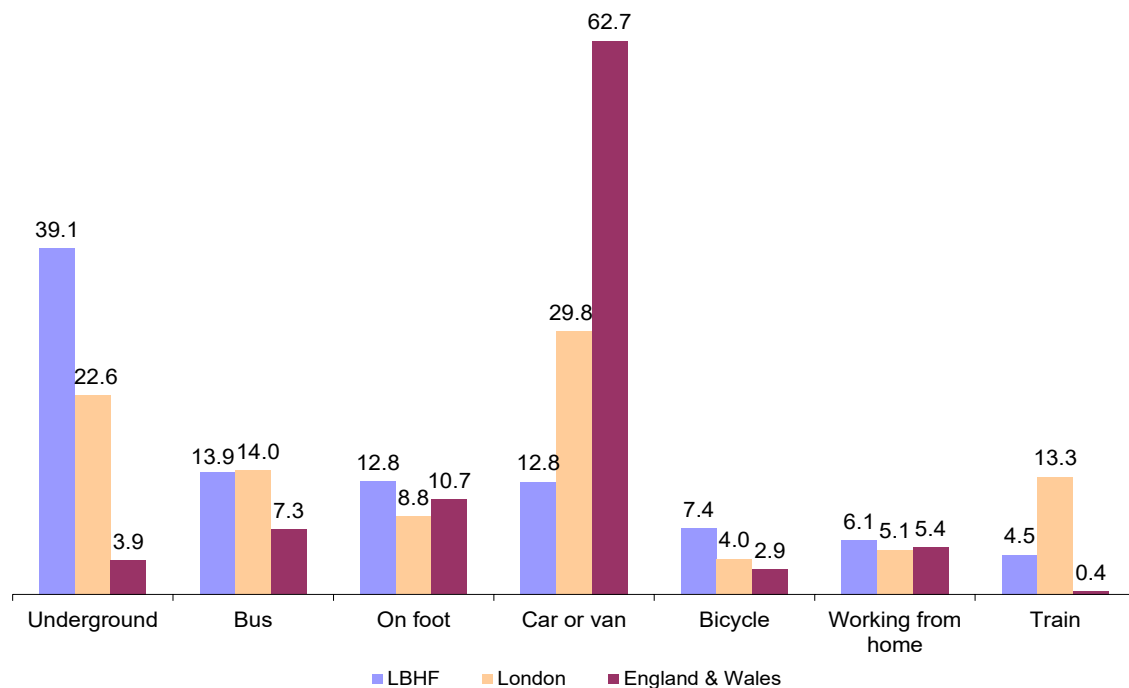
Borough residents have a higher rate of walking, cycling and public transport use and a lower rate of car use, than the Inner and Greater London averages for travel to work.

According to the 2011 Census, travel by underground was the most common method of travel to work for borough residents (39.1%); this compares to 22.6% of residents across the capital. One in seven H&F residents travel to work by bus which is at the same level as in London and 4.5% of residents travel to work by train (13.3% in London).

Only one in eight H&F residents drive to work by car or van compared to 30% of residents in London and over 62% in England.

'Green travel' accounts for a large proportion of all journeys to work. 20% of the borough commuters walk or cycle to work (walk 12.8% and cycle 7.4%) which is higher than the regional and national averages of around 13%. Some 6% of residents work from home (5% in both London and England).

**Figure 72 : Method of travel to work**



Source: ONS Census (2011)

## 9.7 Controlled Parking Zones

There are 33 Controlled Parking Zones (CPZs) in the borough, and almost the entire borough is covered by CPZs.

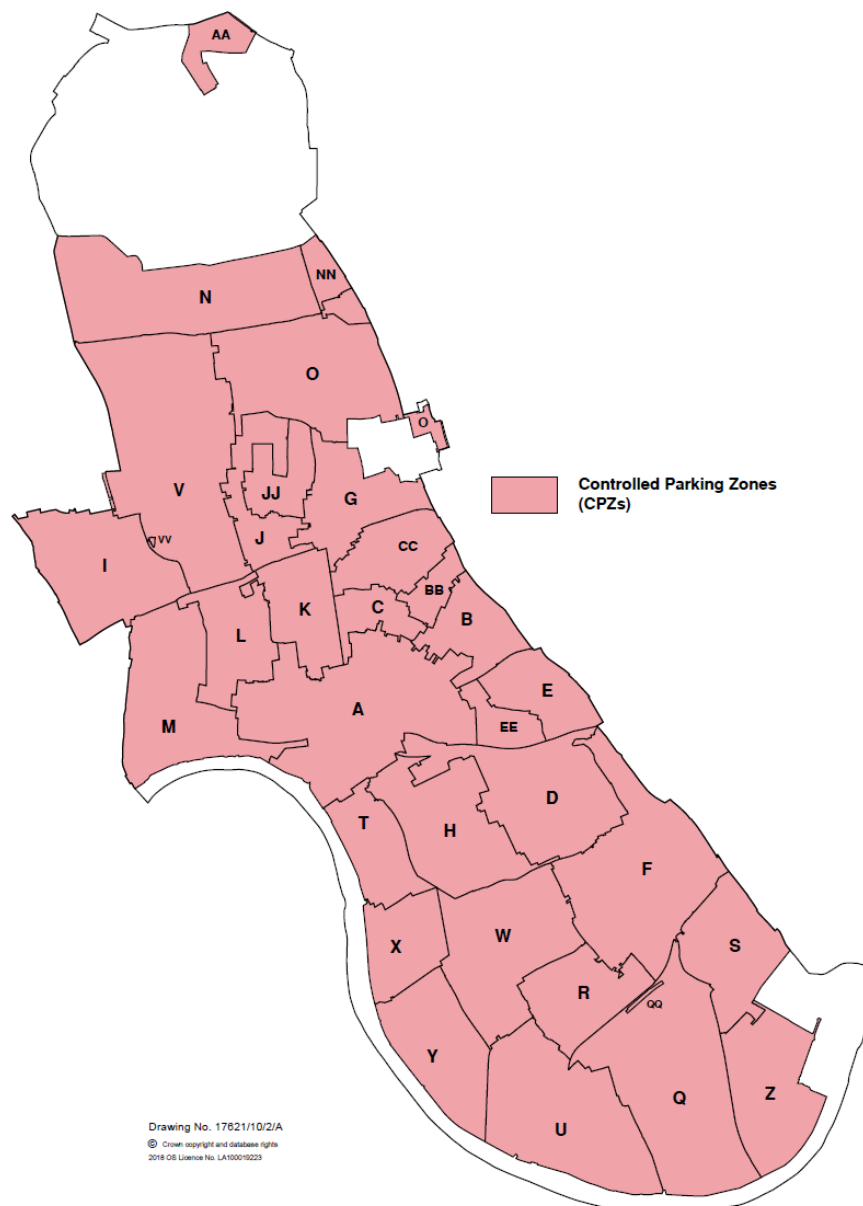
The CPZ's vary in operational times across the borough. In the majority of residential areas, parking is controlled from 9.00am to 5.00pm from Monday to Friday or Monday to Saturday, however around the town centres such as Hammersmith Broadway, Shepherds Bush and Fulham Broadway weekend controls and extended hours apply.

There are over 40,300 on-street parking spaces in the borough. Some parking places only allow certain types of parking, such as disabled bays, electric vehicles only, car clubs only, motorcycle bays, diplomatic vehicle bays, doctor bays and market trader bays.

Motorcycles and Blue Badge holders can park free in any on-street bay.

There are also some zones where permit holder priority hours apply and paid for parking is prohibited during certain times such as CPZ F, G, S, V and Q.

**Figure 73 : Controlled parking zones in H&F**



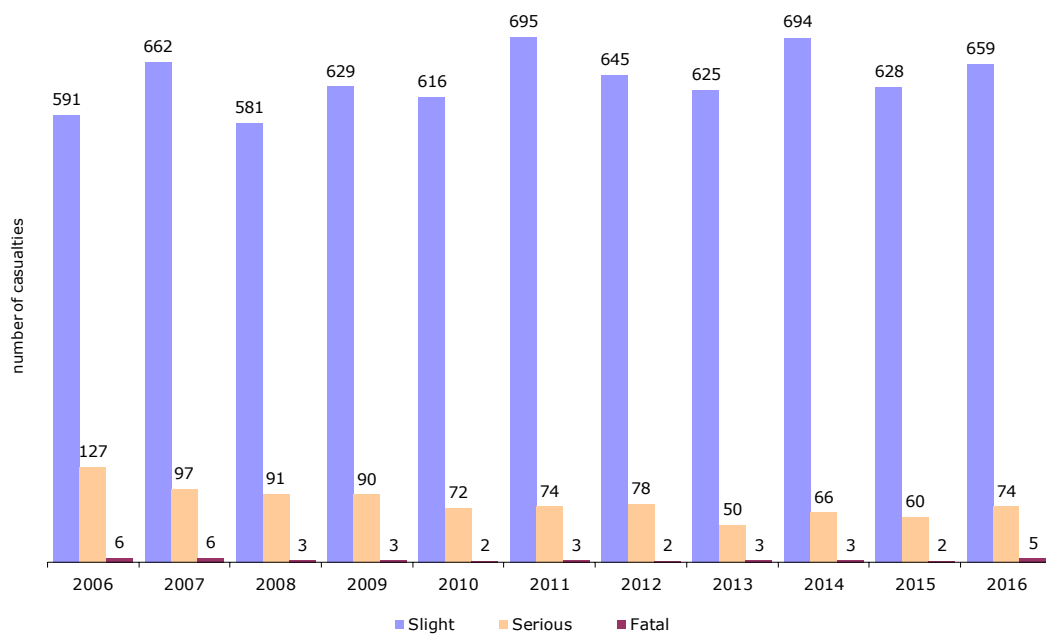
## 9.8 Road Safety

The number of fatalities on the borough's streets has halved in the last 10 years as the number of road accidents with casualties fluctuated between 581 and 695 during that period.

There was a 27% increase in killed and seriously injured (KSI) casualties in Hammersmith and Fulham in 2016 (based on 2015 figures).

There were five fatalities and 74 serious injuries as a result of road accidents in Hammersmith and Fulham in 2016.

For children under the age of 16 there has been an increase in casualties in 2016, although the numbers are the same as in 2012, 2013 and 2014.

**Figure 74 : Road casualties in H&F**

Source: TfL, Casualties in Greater London, 2006-2016

## 9.9 Cycling and Walking

Hammersmith and Fulham has one of the highest rates of cycling within London, but it is still very low compared to rates in other European countries.

Hammersmith and Fulham's cycle network is approximately 60km long and there are over 1,000 cycle parking stands in the borough. 6% of borough residents use a bicycle on an average weekday.

8% of work journeys, 5.5% of leisure/social journeys, and 4% of non-food shopping journeys by borough residents are made by bicycle.

Over 25% of all journeys in the borough are made on foot. Walking is the most popular mode of transport to the three town centres in the borough.

Approximately 1 in 7 of borough employees walk to work, and walking accounts for 44% of educational trips by borough residents, as well as 30% of food shopping trips, 16% of leisure/social trips and 13% of non-food shopping trips.

The ward profiles can be found on our 'About the Borough' web page through the below link:  
<https://www.lbhf.gov.uk/councillors-and-democracy/about-hammersmith-fulham-council/ward-profiles>

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**Hammersmith and Fulham Council, May 2018**



